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COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV ARMS PROPOSALS

ZA RUBEZHOM Editorial

PM260753 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 21 Signed to Press 20 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Disarmament is the Main Aim"]

[Excerpt] From Words to Action

L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress has attracted particularly great attention from political circles, international opinion and the world press primarily because it contains important clarifications of the Soviet stance on the most burning problems connected with limiting the arms race. The key one among them is to reduce the nuclear confrontation which has now reached perilous proportions in Europe and to halt a further buildup there of nuclear capabilities increasing the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out.

The Soviet proposals on this score are well-known. The peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress proposed reaching agreement on a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new and the upgrading of existing medium-range nuclear facilities for the duration of negotiations on these types of arms. During his visit to the FRG last November, L.I. Brezhnev considerably amplified the proposal previously advanced. He called for radical cuts by both sides in medium-range nuclear facilities -- cuts running not into dozens but into hundreds -- taking into account, of course, both U.S. forward-based facilities and the corresponding British and French systems, and declared a readiness to agree on a complete renunciation by both sides -- East and West -- of all medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at European targets.

Wishing to set a good example, this year the Soviet leadership decided to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR and to reduce some of their number. In his speech at the Komsomol congress L.I. Brezhnev reported that this reduction is already underway.

L.I. Brezhnev provided two important clarifications in connection with the fact that some people in the West are trying to cast doubt on the significance of our initiatives. One concerns the fears that Soviet missiles from, say, beyond the Urals will be able to "hit" West European countries. The quite definite reply was that no further medium-range missiles will be deployed within range of the FRG or other West European countries. The other point concerned whether or not the Soviet Union's decision on a unilateral freeze envisages a halt in preparations for the deployment of missiles. As was said, it not only envisages this but also includes a halt in the construction of launch sites for such missiles.

So the last "arguments" of those who are doing their utmost to block the achievement of mutually acceptable accords on this problem which brooks no delay have been demolished. No sober-minded politician can fail to admit that the Soviet stance on the question of how to save Europe from a nuclear conflagration is both consistent and constructive, which cannot as yet be said of our partners in the Geneva talks -- the representatives of the present U.S. administration. One still gets the impression that the United States started a dialogue with the Soviet Union not out of desire to achieve a balanced [vzveshennyy] agreement detrimental to the security of neither side but in order to achieve two aims: to take the steam out of the basically anti-U.S. nuclear disarmament movement spreading through Europe and to achieve military superiority over the USSR. The next round of Soviet-U.S. talks which will open in Geneva in a few days time will reveal whether the United States is again going to stall as it prepares for the deployment of more of its missiles scheduled for 1983, or will show a desire to reach agreement.

Only on the Principles of Equality

A similar picture is also emerging on the question of limiting and reducing Soviet and U.S. strategic arms. The Soviet Union has invariably advocated starting talks aimed at framing accords on this most important problem without delay and without any linkages. Now even U.S. President Reagan has stated his willingness to resume talks. While assessing this statement as a step in the right direction, L.I. Brezhnev also pointed out the importance of ensuring that the talks start off on the right foot. A more than timely warning inasmuch as the position expressed by R. Reagan is totally one-sided. The United States would like to exclude from the talks' terms of reference the strategic arms which it is currently developing most intensively: MX missiles, Trident systems and B 1 bombers. The immediate aim of the U.S. President's proposals is thus to damage the USSR's security, since they leave Washington free to proceed with U.S. strategic arms buildup programs. It is no coincidence that the U.S. President's stance has been judged unrealistic not only among broad circles of the world public but also in the United States itself by prominent politicians and people who are extremely competent in such matters -- Senators E. Kennedy, M. Hatfield and A. Cranston, former Secretaries of State C. Vance and E. Muskie, physicists G. Kistiakowsky and H. Bethe and many others.

L.I. Brezhnev set out the Soviet Union's principles approach to talks with the United States on this problem. First, they must genuinely pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic arms and not be a cover for continuing the arms race and upsetting the current parity. Second, both sides must conduct them with due regard for each other's legitimate security interests and in strict confromity with the principle of equality and identical security. Third, everything positive which has previously been achieved must be retained. It is exceptionally important here to either ban or use agreed parameters to limit as far as possible the development of new types of strategic weapons in order to reliably seal off all channels for continuing the strategic arms race in any form.

A proposal has been submitted to agree that Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons be qualitatively frozen and that the modernization of such weapons be limited as far as possible as soon as talks begin. Such a freeze, which is important in its own right, would also facilitate progress toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

This is where the Soviet Union stands on the question on whose solution the fate of war and peace and the future of our civilization now largely depend. "Peace," L.I. Brezhnev said, "is not a gift from heaven; its preservation and consolidation requires constant hard struggle." The Soviet Union, together with the other fraternal socialist countries, is persistently and purposefully waging that struggle in order to ensure that our planet's future is not clouded by a world nuclear conflagration.

NOVOYE VREMYA on Freeze Offer

PM251053 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 21, 21 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "What is Needed Is Honest Agreement"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress was permeated by the thought of the future. It is symbolic that new peace initiatives were announced from the rostrum of the forum of young builders of communism -- it is they who are to create this future.

The policy of aggressive imperialist forces has brought mankind to a dangerous point. Today the peace-loving countries and peoples must consistently and cohesively defend peace. The second UN General Assembly special sesson on disarmament will open in early June. For its part, the USSR will do everything to ensure that the session is successful.

The key task now is to reduce the nuclear confrontation in Europe. The new round of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States will show whether the Americans are going to display a desire to reach agreement. The USSR, as is well known, has advocated the total elimination of all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Another initiative from Moscow suggests reducing those weapons by a factor of more than three. The first proposal seems to the West to be too far-reaching, the second seems insufficient. The Soviet Union is prepared to seek mutually acceptable figures and may agree to large reductions -- on a mutual basis, of course.

Recently the USSR unilaterally ceased the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country and decided to reduce a certain number of them. L.I. Brezhnev disclosed that the Soviet Union is already carrying out the reduction of a considerable number of these missiles. Some people in the West are trying to question these peace-loving actions. They claim that the decision will not prevent the continued deployment of Soviet missiles in such a way that they can "reach" the West European countries, albeit from beyond the Urals. L.I. Brezhnev declared: No medium-range missiles would reach the FRG or the other West European countries. The USSR decision on a unilateral freeze, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, also envisages an end to preparations for the deployment of missiles, including and end to the construction of launchsites for them.

The U.S. complaints that the USSR ought to freeze or altogether eliminate such missiles deployed in the western part of the Soviet Union are absurd. Questions relating to these missiles can be decided, but only via talks with those who possess the nuclear weapons that our missiles are countering. On a basis of mutuality, of course.

Will an honest, fair agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting and reducing strategic arms be reached? The Soviet Union has invariably advocated talks on this problem without delay and without any kind of linkage. Now President Reagan has stated the U.S. readiness to resume talks. It is now important for the talks to start straightaway in the right key. The U.S. President spoke of his intention to advocate substantial reductions in strategic armaments. The USSR has always advocated this, but the United States, judging by R. Reagan's proposal, would like to remove altogether from the scope of the talks the types of strategic arms that it is now developing most intensively. This stance is directly detrimental to the USSR's security and at the same time enables Washington to implement a program for building up strategic armaments in attempts to achieve military superiority.

For the talks to proceed successfully, L.I. Brezhnev said, they must really pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic arms, and not serve as cover for the continuation of the arms race and the smashing of the prevailing parity. The sides must hold them with regard for the legitimate interests of one another's security and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, and all the positive elements previously achieved must be preserved.

It is also important to close all channels for a continued strategic arms race in any form. This means that the creation of new types of strategic weapons must either be prohibited or be limited as much as possible by agreed parameters.

L.I. Brezhnev made the following proposal: "We would be prepared to agree on USSR and U.S. strategic weapons being frozen right now, as soon as talks begin. Frozen quantiatively. And on their modernization being limited as much as possible. It is also necessary for neither the United States nor the Soviet Union to take any action that would lead to a disruption of the stability of the strategic situation. Such a freeze, important in itself, would also facilitate progress toward the radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms." The new Soviet initiatives pave the way for agreement -- honest and fair.

Weekly Views Proposals

LD251758 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS -- The Soviet weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA emphasizes in its issue dated May 26 that the proposals, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress, for a freeze on strategic arms "confirm that the USSR is pursuing its policy for delivering people from the nightmare of nuclear death in a consistent, methodical way."

The paper's columnist says that "they in Washington began, reluctantly and half-heartedly, to speak about talks." But President Reagan's peaceable rhetoric makes one "doubt the sincerity of the American side's wish to reach agreement." "Slyness won't work with us," the columnist warns. "On the other hand, the former, categorical refusal of the White House to go into talks is now not working either: The Americans, it appears, have begun to realise that the threat is real and is looming large over all. So why lose time? Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 19th congress of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League offers a clear answer to all questions, including that which is especially significant today, namely that from the moment the talks open the Soviet Union will be prepared for a freeze by both sides of strategic weapons. So, we are for the freeze, we are for the talks."

KOZYAKOV COMMENTS ON SALT I ANNIVERSARY

LD250312 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 24 May 82

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] This week it will be 10 years since the Soviet Union and the United States signed SALT I and a series of documents and agreements regarding the principles underlying bilateral relations and cooperation in environmental protection, science, engineering, public health, space and other areas.

Ten years is a long enough period to draw the conclusion that agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States do not rest on factors of the moment. They reflect the desire of the Soviet and American people to live in peace and cooperate for the common good. The agreements signed in Moscow in May 1972 registered the objective fact that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. The only reasonable approach is to build relations between nations, and especially between the Soviet Union and the United States and between East and West in general on mutual respect, full equality and consideration for each other's interests.

And, of course, it is essential to stop the nuclear arms race with due regard for equality and like security. This is the only way to avoid a global nuclear holocaust, the only way, and the first Soviet-American agreement signed 10 years ago recognized this fact. These agreements did not stand alone. The Soviet Union had already concluded important agreements with France for the relaxation of tension. It had signed a treaty with Federal Germany; an agreement had been reached on West Berlin. So the Soviet-American documents of May 1972 were only part of a process, a very important part, but still only a part. In time there would be added scores and even hundreds of agreements for parity, East-West cooperation to mutual advantage. One was the Helsinki Accords, the accords that brought to a close the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

All I have said indicates that agreement between countries with different social systems is imperative. No one side benefits more than the other because what is at issue is not just the economic interests of both but the need to preserve peace and prevent nuclear war, and this is a concern of all nations -- the Soviet, the American and all the others. Since the late seventies Washington has been trying to throw overboard the progress made in relations with the Soviet Union and in international relations in general.

But what has it offered the American people and the world community in exchange for less tension? It has offered repudiation of the dialogue with the Soviet Union, with the result that many months have been lost to talks on how to prevent war. [sentence as received] It has offered the tactic of linkage to conceal the nuclear arms buildup in the United States, which confronts the world with the prospect of another round of most dangerous preparations for war. It has offered sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, sanctions that have worsened the international situation. Now add to all this Washington's pressuring of its allies to cut back collaboration with the East and its proclamation of warmongering doctrines such as the permissibility of initiating a nuclear strike and what is called a limited nuclear war.

The Reagan administration apparently hoped with its new policy to bury the process of reducing tension. But it has underestimated many realities of the present-day world, and notably the growing determination of the nations not to let the nuclear arms race get out of hand and plunge the world into nuclear war. In view of the massive antiwar movement in Western Europe and in the United States itself, the Republican administration has been forced to agree to talks to reduce nuclear weapons, but will the administration observe such a basic principle as the principle of equality and like security? Unless it does there are not likely to be any agreements to promote nuclear disarmament and prevent nuclear war.

The Reagan administration's campaign against less tension has reminded the public in the United States and in other countries too how very important it is for all of humanity that the progress made in international relations in the decade of the seventies should be preserved and built on. Only a dialogue and mutually acceptable agreements can keep the world from slipping into a nuclear holocaust.

The Soviet Union stands as firmly today for a dialogue as it did 10 years ago, when the first agreements were signed with the United States for strategic arms limitation and for cooperation in other areas. The Soviet Union wants normal relations with the United States. President Brezhnev made this point when he outlined the peace program for the eighties. There is simply no reasonable alternative to normal relations; our two nations need them and so does the rest of the world.

VASILYEV VIEWS U.S., USSR SALT POLICIES

LD251142 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] In our commentary, Aleksey Vasilyev, a writer on military affairs, considers the question of limiting and reducing the strategic arms of the Soviet Union and the United States. Here is his opinion:

The Soviet stand on stopping the arms race in strategic nuclear weapons is precise. As soon as talks begin with the United States, the two sides must freeze their strategic weapons, and at the talks the two sides must build on the experience of drafting SALT I and SALT II and observe the principle of equality and like security. The Soviet Union believes there is rough parity in nuclear weapons between the two sides. Not so long ago Washington too recognized this parity. SALT II could be signed in Vienna 3 years ago because both sides recognized such parity. [sentence as heard] But one thing that has changed in these 3 years is U.S. policy. The Reagan administration has openly proclaimed a policy of achieving military superiority. It calls for America's rearming and says that arms limitation moves must not interfere with rearming. This policy is reflected in the program for a strategic arms buildup which President Reagan announced last October, long before the administration formulated its stand on arms limitation.

Without a doubt what must be limited in the first place is this huge buildup of entirely new weapons in view of their destabilizing effect on the world situation.

But the administration sees strategic arms limitation not as a means of reducing the dangers of a conflict, but as a diplomatic way of making it easier and faster for America to achieve military superiority. There is no sign of seeking equality. Washington refuses to recognize that a certain lack of symmetry has developed in the strategic equipment of the Soviet Union and the United States. But this fact has to be taken into account at the talks if a fair agreement is to be reached. Proposals that ignore this and restrict the talks to only certain strategic weapons amount to rejecting the principle of equality.

Unfortunately, President Reagan's proposals do just that. They leave out of the negotiating process many weapons systems which the United States plans to develop in the immediate future. The principle ones are the B 1 and the Stealth bombers and variously based cruise missiles. As a result, not one of the weapons systems which America plans to develop will be in line for reduction. President Reagan's proposals do not in any way check the arms buildup that America has in mind. This is why the administration refuses to accept the Soviet proposal to freeze strategic weapons at their present American levels and limit their improvement. The conclusion suggests itself, as President Brezhnev pointed out in his speech before the national convention of the Young Communist League last week, that the position of the United States as announced by its President is not to seek agreement but to make it possible for Washington to continue efforts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

ARBATOV ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ARMS RACE

LD252304 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 May 82

["People and Events" program, prepared by Aleksandr Barabeychik]

[Text] The world conference of religious workers against the nuclear threat recently held in Moscow attracted notice not only among religious quarters but also among the broad world public. Prominent arms control experts, physicians, biologists and military experts addressed the conference. Among those who spoke at the conference was academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States Studies' Institute here in Moscow. He read out a report on the overriding problems of disarmament.

Later when we met in the conference lounge he said to me: 37 years ago, Aleksandr, as we were college students in the middle of the forties, mankind's nuclear arsenal had just one atomic bomb. Now the military have at their disposal 50,000 nuclear warheads. How easy it was to (?effect) nuclear disarmament then and how difficult it is to do it now. I replied that the issue is bound to be more difficult with the advance of time and the continued arms race. Then I asked Artbatov:

[Begin recording] [Question] The motto of this conference, to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe, do you think that humanity still has got chances of doing so in spite of the present armaments race (?in the) Soviet-American relations and things like that?

[Answer] I don't want to start under the influence of this conference to speak with quotations from the Bible, but while there is life there is hope and I think this hope must not be a blind hope. It must be based on the reality that danger [words indistinct] mobilizes also the forces of human beings and humanity to stand against this danger, to avert this danger. And I think we are living in an unprecedented time when there is an unprecedented danger ranged over the whole mankind and we see many manifestations of this, (?awakening) awareness of this danger, unwillingness to be passive, to let the things happen around yourself, to go to your death like lemmings and (?go) committing collective suicide, and we see it in the antinuclear movement (?at first) in Europe then in the United States and in the (?work that) medical doctors have done and also what the people of the church are doing now.

I have great respect for (?this effort) of theirs and I think it (?plays a very serious role) and I think, you cannot (?overlook this). This really has become a serious political force. [words indistinct] I say this because I hope that maybe with increasing public pressure they will change not only their words but also their deeds.

[Question] These events in the South Atlantic, when they used the most sophisticated weapons of today and which greatly differ from what we had during the Second World War: (?Do you think) this episode drew special attention to modern weaponry which can be used on large scale in any future war?

[Answer] I would say that not (?only in the) Atlantic. [passage indistinct] We have had the demonstration of new weaponry in Vietnam for years and years and more bombs were dropped in Vietnam than during the whole World War Two. We had it in the Middle East. If you remember during one of the wars, the last war in '73, so-called Yom Kippur war, in one single battle there were more destroyed tanks on the battlefield than during the biggest tank battle of the Second World War. And these were not the superpowers who took part in this war and of course southern Atlantic (?shows it as well). We are really, we have reached a level where war becomes futile. Of course, nuclear war mainly, but also in conventional field there are many things which happened and which make the task of disarmament, of detente, of (?improvement) of the international situation tremendously important, and really we have no time to lose.

ZHUKOV ANNOUNCES WEEK OF MASS ACTION FOR PEACE

PM260937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Week of Actions"]

[Text] A week of mass actions for peace and against the nuclear threat is to be held in the Soviet Union 24 May through 1 June on the threshold of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, said in conversation with a TASS correspondent that the major actions during the course of the week will be massive demonstrations by peace supporters, antiwar rallies and gatherings to be attended by many thousands of people, meetings and peace vigils. Those taking part in these measures in Moscow, Leiningrad, Baku, Vilnyus, Minsk, Smolensk, Kaliningrad, Vladivostok and other of the country's cities will adopt resolutions addressed to the upcoming second special session of the General Assembly.

Soviet people, Yu. Zhukov emphasized, are fully determined to devote all their efforts to the struggle for peace and for the elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

LD260607 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- "Some people in the West are trying to circulate all kind of false stories and vicious fabrications about us," Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, said in an interview with the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "These gentlemen allege that we are an official organisation and that we represent no one but the government. But how pitiful these stories are when compared with facts, with real life!

"I should like to remind such 'forgetful' critics that the Stockholm appeal of 1950 for banning nuclear weapons was signed by 115 million Soviet citizens", Yuriy Zhukov said, "while the appeal of 1975 for banning the manufacture of new weapons of mass destruction was signed by 180 million -- practically all the adult population of the Soviet Union, among them members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee with Leonid Brezhnev at the head".

"If the leaders of Western powers lent the movement for peace and security of the peoples in their countries a similar 'official character' and signed such documents, the cause of peace and international security would be considerably advanced", Yuriy Zhukov stressed. "But until this happens vigorous efforts by millions of people are needed".

The chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee recalled that the action week for security and cooperation in Europe was held from May 3 to 9. The meeting at Saur-Grave in Donbass, for instance, was attended by a quarter million people. They were standing under a pouring rain but no one went away. It was only from aboard a helicopter that one could review this sea of people. What official orders can cause such a demonstration of emotion and convictions?!

One more example. At the initiative of the young people of the city of Barnaul, taken up by the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 273,000 protest messages against the arms race, signed by more than 8 million people, were sent to the NATO headquaters in Brussels. On May 24 Soviet peace supporters started a new campaign, timed for the special General Assembly session: Public meetings, demonstrations and processions will be held throughout the Soviet Union to reaffirm the will of our people to stronger peace.

"Peace supporters cannot afford any delay and waiting: The threat to mankind is too real and too serious", Yuriy Zhukov sums up.

JOURNAL VIEWS 'MYTH' OF YALTA CONFERENCE

LD252350 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Prague, 25 May, TASS -- The ill-intentioned allegations. This is how the journal THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] (the English edition: WORLD MARXIST REVIEW) which appears here describes in its June issue the allegations of Western politicians that the "big trio" -- the USSR, USA and Britain "struck a bargain" at the 1945 Yalta conference about the "spheres of influence" in Europe, as a result of which the bourgeois social order was preserved in one part of it while in the other part, liberated by the Red Army, socialism was "imposed" on peoples of eastern Europe and south eastern Europe and that, consequently, any struggle against socialism is "legitimate".

"No one set the limits during the conference where the capitalist system ends and the socialist system begins", representative of the Polish United Workes' Party in the journal Jerzy Waszczuk writes. "The participants in the conference connected the peaceful and secure future of humanity with the principle of unity. The activity of the United Nations Security Council is based on this. It follows from the documents of the conference that Yalta was an anithesis to the worlds 'separation', 'confrontation'".

It is pointed out in the article that one of the participants in the Yalta conference touched upon the idea of establishing the spheres of influence. As is known, no decisions about frontiers of European states were made at all. The Polish question was discussed not from the viewpoint of the socialist system of future Poland but from the viewpoint of security of the Soviet Union's Western frontiers.

"The postwar history of Europe", the author writes, "showed most convincingly that neither Tehran, nor Yalta, nor Potsdam determined in advance the roads of future social and political development of states situated on territories that were liberated by the Soviet Army. Of decisive importance were internal processes which, undoubtedly, have been sped up by a sharp aggravation of the international tension late in the forties."

The journal points out that from the historic viewpoint the myth about Yalta is so untenable that even bourgeois journalists refuse to accept it. This myth would not have such a revival if it were only a matter of assessing the past.

"Regardless of the real contents of the documents that were signed at Crimea conference", the article says, "the word 'Yalta" has become a pplitical notion which is associated with the correlation of forces in Europe that formed as a result of the post-war development, with the status quo which enables the peoples of the continent to live in peace for nearly 40 years now."

"The leaders of Polish counterrevolution of the early 80s", Jerzy Waszczuk writes, "undoubtedly were aware that liquidation of socialism in Poland and reorientation of the foreign policy course will entail the disruption of the existing balance and as a consequence will cause grave international complications. Politicians responsible for the destinies of their peoples were and are as clearly aware of this."

The journal notes that even in capitalist countries at present it is only the rabid reactionaries that dare to come out without mincing words for outright confrontation, use of violence, change of the social system in one of European countries by methods of civil war and, ultimately, may be, at the cost of a world armed conflict. This road would undoubtedly not find many supporters either in Poland itself or in West European countries, even among people who are far from the communists. This is why the propaganda of the idea of changing the correlation of forces is conducted in a camouflaged form. One of the methods of this camouflage is the discussion concerning Yalta.

MOTIVES FOR FALKLANDS FIGHTING EXAMINED

PM251317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 82 p 5

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "The Crime in the South Atlantic"]

[Text] The flames of war have flared up in yet another part of the world. Carrying out London's orders, the British task force has begun large-scale combat operations on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The forces of Britain's vast armada, including aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines and a large number of modern combat aircraft, and an assault force of many thousands of men have been sent in to storm the islands which are defended by a few thousand Argentine soldiers.

As a result of the tough stance adopted by Britain, which from the very start has followed a policy of resolving the dispute with Argentina by using weapons, the talks on a peaceful settlement of the conflicted ended in failure. "Great Britain," a New York TIMES correspondent reports from Buenos Aires, "dragged out the talks to give its fleet time to get reinforcements for an invasion." Even Britain's the GUARDIAN notes: "Members of the Security Council and officials were amazed at how quickly M. Thatcher rejected the UN secretary general's proposals."

The military flareup in the South Atlantic has confirmed with renewed force that the real threat to world peace if posed not by the fictitious "Soviet military threat" at all, but by imperialism's aggressive foreign policy which is most distinctly embodied in the actions of the United States and Britain, which set the tone in NATO.

One wonders, following the collapse of the British colonial empire and the dispersal of the former "pearls" in its crown, what attraction British imperialists can see in these cheerless and dreary islands on which less than 2,000 people live and 600,000 sheep graze.

Describing the situation on the islands as a result of nearly 150 years of British rule, the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK writes: "There is no secondary school or hospital on the Malvinas, and until Argentina built an airfield there and established a telephone system the islanders were unable to contact the mainland."

And now London has gone to war in order to keep the territory. But British colonialism was not the only claimant to the islands. Remember that back in 1831 North Americans strove to worm their way onto the islands on the pretext of hunting seals and tried to declare the Falklands (Malvinas) a territory under no jurisdiction [svobodnaya ot vsyakogo pravleniya].

But it is not about seals, of course. The DAILY TELEGRAM candidly wrote recently: "The Falkland Islands have considerable stocks of mineral resources and offer great strategic possibilities.... "Some researchers estimate that the thick Antarctic icecap contains, in frozen form, 90 percent of all the world's fresh water. The U.S. geological service forecasts that there should be approximately several hundred deposits of iron ore and metals, including precious metals, in Antarctica. There is also talk of the possibility of large oil deposits in the seas surrounding Antarctica and in the continental shelf region. Not for nothing is the ubiquitous Rockefeller oil octopus -- Exxon -- already drilling there. That is another reason for the U.S. imperialists growing interest in this region which is lost in the ocean."

The so-called document of the "Santa Fe committee," "a new inter-American policy for the eighties," drawn up by one of the "think tanks" which put R. Reagan in the White House, says, in part: Like Western Europe and Japan, Latin America is one of the foundations of U.S. dominion. The loss of any of the foundations of U.S. global power in Latin America, western Europe or the western Pacific cannot be permitted if the United States wants to maintain an adequate superiority of forces.

Hence stem Washington's tactics in the present crisis. The U.S. President, as America's TIME magazine reported, has sent personal letters to the five biggest Latin American countries in which he gave assurances: "My administration is fully aware of Argentina's profound national commitment to the idea of retrieving the islands and its disappointment at the many years of fruitless talks." The U.S. secretary of state played the part of a "neutral mediator," shuttling between London and Buenos Aires. But the "mediation" lasted exactly as many days as the British admirals required to get their force to the archipelago and place an iron ring around it.

After that Washington cast off the mask of "mediator," essentially the United States joined Britain's side in the struggle against Argentina, supplying the British forces with fuel, tanker aircraft, military hardware, ammunition and also reconnaissance data. It was demonstrated once again that as soon as it is a matter of keeping areas of potential strategic or economic importance to the monopolies imperialist solidarity comes on the scene.

However, it is "solidarity" of a kind where each partner is striving to snatch a piece from the other. Remember that one of the first proposals made by "mediator" Haig was that the U.S. stars and stripes should be raised on the disputed islands alongside the British and Argentine flags. It is also known that for a number of years Washington has been mulling over the idea of creating an aggressive bloc in the South Atlantic, the so-called SATO bloc, which is seen as an offshoot of NATO. The plan was for racist South Africa, Argentina, Brazil and certain other countries to form the basis of SATO. However, neither Argentina nor Brazil was willing to put its head into the bloc's noose. So it was decided to use the Falklands crisis as yet another opportunity for the Pentagon to establish itself at an important strategic crossroads in the South Atlantic.

To all appearances, the Washington politicians reasoned as follows: Since Britain has already handed over Diego Garcia island to the United States as a strategic base in the Indian Ocean and has granted the Pentagon the right to establish a military base on Ascension Island in the mid-Atlantic, it will "concede" these islands to the United States as well.

The conflict in the South Atlantic has demonstrated once again the sinister role of NATO. Bloc Secretary General Luns called the conflict a "splendid opportunity to test the British Navy in action." The Pentagon did not stay on the sidelines, of course. U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman is now making even more persistent calls for the accelerated implementation of the ship and aircraft carrier building program announced by the Reagan administration. As we can see, the militarists are using the conflict in the South Atlantic not only as a proving ground for modern sea warfare but also as extra grounds for winding up the flywheel of the arms race.

In connection with the conflict the imperialist essence of Washington's policy vis-a-vis the Latin American countries has acquired new and graphic confirmation. As France's LE MONDE wrote, the United States "is in the dock." The United States has betrayed Latin America," Latin Americans are saying almost unanimously. The presidents of Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Panama and a number of other countries on the continent have dissociated themselves from the U.S. position. There is a demand for a new organization of Latin American states to replace the paralyzed OAS.

Finally, there is another aspect to the conflict in the South Atlantic. By siding with British imperialism, U.S. imperialism is basically hoping to teach all the developing countries a "lesson," saying: What has happened to Argentina today could happen to any other country tomorrow. Imperialism, the Argentine weekly QUE PASA writes, is striving, for the edification of others, to "punish a people who are defending their sovereignty."

By switching to direct acts of aggression the Tory government is doing its best to fuel the chauvinist mood in Britain, thus pursuing, in particular, yet another goal -- that of distracting Britons' attention from increasing domestic difficulties. However, there are increasing protests in the country against the reckless adventure whose consequences are hard to predict.

PRAVDA CARRIES TASS STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS

The TASS statement on the Falklands situation which was published on page DD 1 of the 24 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT was also carried on page 1 of the 24 May edition of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian. The PRAVDA item is identical but lacks the dateline given in the TASS statement.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY BACKS ARGENTINA

PY251409 Radio Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 24 May 82

[Commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Text] The landing of British troops in the Malvinas Islands in the wee hours of last Friday is a extremely serious step and may have unpredictable consequences in the escalation of the British colonialism with the support of the U.S. imperialism, an escalation that has been intensifying over the past weeks against the Republic of Argentina.

The colonial war has come to our America, denounces the Chilean Communist Party in a declaration made public in Santiago. This denunciation reflects the indignation of the Latin American peoples and that of progressive men the world over in view of the aggressive actions of colonialism. The transfer of the war to the South Atlantic has created a new source of international tension to be added to those already existing in the Middle East and in southern Africa, thus underscoring the danger of these hotspots for world peace.

The only explanation for the presence of British soldiers thousands of kilometers from their home country is the desire to maintain the remnants of colonialism, the defense of the obscure international monopolies which are avidly pursuing the strategic position and the natural wealth of that zone. Colonial aggression requires the world democratic movement, and particularly the Latin American countries, to reinforce their actions of solidarity with the Argentine people. People understand that this is how it should be, and they are repudiating U.S. imperialism, which back British colonialism. This is a repudiation of an anachronistic colonialism that is acting as the motivating power of the solidarity that is gathering strength among the nations.

But the Pinochet regime, which is by nature opposed to anticolonialist solidarity, has proposed to remain neutral in this conflict. On their part, the Chilean people see their future linked to the fate of the Argentine people and of all the peoples of Latin America. The Communist Party of Chile in its declaration calls on the working class and all patriotic sectors of the country to pronounce themselves against the colonialist aggression and in favor of a peaceful solution to the conflict on the basis of the legitimate rights of the Argentine people.

The Government of the United States headed by Ronald Reagan turned its back on its commitments to Argentina within the framework of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR], thus making it very clear that the TIAR came into being and is thought of only as an instrument to serve the interest of the imperialism.

Taking an independent position, most Latin American governments drew up a resolution at the OAS squarely denouncing the British colonial aggression. As a matter of fact, the very existance of the OAS is in question, showing that the mechanisms of consultation, of reciprocal assistance for the Latin American countries, should be shaped by obvious truths. Those mechanisms have to be reviewed in the light of an obvious truth: The enemy of their peoples is the U.S. imperialism; and any continental treaty has to take that into account. Simon Bolivar and Jose Marti had already understood that, and so they championed the unity of the brown-skinned America to defend their own interest vis-a-vis the United States. U.S. imperialism advocates the doctrine of national security, a doctrine which postulates the enemies are the peoples of the continents and thus proposes internecine war against those enemies.

A classical application of the doctrine of national security is the regime of Pinochet, who, supported by the United States and its CIA apparatus, rose up against his own people to apply the rules of internecine war through the methods of repression, torture, poverty and economic crisis -- all quite well-known methods. The aggression of the British colonialism against Argentina has made it clear that the doctrine of national security has no value whatsoever because there is no national security or continental security within the provisions of the doctrine itself.

The solidarity of the peoples is the path to forging a common defense front against the common enemy. The progressive men and women can only line up on the same side in defense of peace, national independence, the right to live.

PRESIDENT GALTIERI SENDS MESSAGE TO CASTRO

LD252126 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 May, TASS -- President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina has addressed a message to the President of the Nonaligned Movement, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, Fidel Castro. The Government of Argentina, the message says, expresses sincere gratitude to the Nonaligned Movement, its coordinating bureau and personally to the president of the Nonaligned Movement for their support of Argentina in its search for an enduring and just peace in the region.

Argentina, President Galtieri stresses, appraised highly the recent statement by the president of the Nonaligned Movement expressing solidarity of the developing states with the struggle of the Argentine people against the British aggressors.

RESULTS OF SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA VIEWED

LD252336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2158 GMT 25 May 82

[PRAVDA: "The Boomerang of the 'Sanctions'" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (TASS) -- "Announcing the introduction of a ban on imports of goods from Argentina, freezing Argentine accounts in British banks, and solicting from her Common Market partners their participation in this embargo, the Thatcher Government has been reckoning on throwing around Buenos Aires' neck the noose of an economic blockade which in combination with political and military pressure would force it to capitulate," Arkadiy Maslennikov writes in PRAVDA. "However, Argentina -- as they have declared in Buenos Aires -- has not lowered its national flag in the face of military force and is not capitulating in the face of economic pressure."

However, the author notes, the ban on imports of goods from Argentina to EEC countries has dealt a palpable blow to those branches of West European industry which have been traditionally based on Argentine raw materials. Particularly difficult now is the position of Italian tanneries where work depends on the uninterrupted supply of skins and hides from the shores of La Plata, states the commentary. Due to the halt in Argentine wool imports, British firms producing rugs and wool cloth have also begun to suffer losses.

The purely financial results of the anti-Argentine sanctions have also turned out to be far from simple. The introduction of restrictions by Britain and her allies on credit and the general flow of capital is putting a question mark not only on the payment of Argentina's foreign debts but also on the entire system of financial relations between the West and the Latin American countries.

"Realistically-minded circles in EEC countries are aware that an embargo does not facilitate but rather complicates the solution of complex international problems," the commentator emphasizes. "Furthermore, the EEC policy of sanctions, in conjunction with Britain's military adventure, vividly unmasks the imperialist essence of the Common Market in the eyes of the developing countries."

PRAVDA CARRIES I. ALEKSANDROV ARTICLE

Comparison of the article entitled "Aleksandrov Article on USSR-PRC Relations," published on pages B 1-5 in the 20 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the article entitled "On Soviet-Chinese Relations" carried on pages 4-5 of the 20 May edition of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian reveals the following variations:

On page B 1, first paragraph, PRAVDA renders the authors name as I. Aleksandrov.

Same page, PRAVDA omits the dateline and introductory paragraph.

On page B 2, paragraph 9, line 3, PRAVDA omits the word "internal."

On page B 3, paragraph 10, last line, PRAVDA uses quotemarks on the phrase "main enemy."

SOVIET SUPPORT OF PRC SOVEREIGNTY CHRONICLED

OW231201 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 22 May 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] On 24 March this year Comrade Brezhnev made a speech in Tashkent, once again pointing out that the Soviet Union has never supported and does not now support the so-called concept of two Chinas, and that the Soviet Union has recognized and continues to recognize the PRC's sovereignty over Taiwan. Station observer Glebov writes on this as follows:

The founding of the PRC marked the end of imperialist, primarily U.S. imperialist, domination over China. This caused teeth-gnashing hatred on the other side of the ocean. U.S. imperialism placed its bet on the Chiang gang entrenched on Taiwan. At the fourth session of the UN General Assembly in 1949 the Chiang gang's representative put forward a draft resolution, calling on all UN member countries not to recognize the PRC. The United States and its allies actively supported the motion. However, the fourth session of the UN General Assembly did not adopt the Chiang gang's motion because it was firmly opposed by representatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Soviet representatives to the United Nations and other international organizations waged an unremitting struggle to drive the Kuomintang elements, who did not represent the Chinese people, out of the United Nations and to restore the PRC's legitimate rights at the United Nations, and their struggle ultimately won out.

In the early days after the founding of the PRC, the imperialists tried to create a situation of two Chinas. In 1950 Britain, with the endorsement of its senior partner the United States, advocated the founding of an independent Taiwan state under the auspices of the United Nations. Britain also suggested that in addition to the PRC's representatives, Kuomintang elements also attend the UN General Assembly. The Soviet Union repeatedly stated that there is but one China, namely the PRC, and that Taiwan is a province of the PRC, an inalienable part of the PRC's territory.

On 2 December 1954 the U.S. Government and the Chiang gang signed a so-called U.S.-Chiang Mutual Defense Treaty so as to legalize the U.S. occupation of Taiwan and other Chinese islands. On the day following the signing of the U.S.-Chiang treaty, then U.S. Secretary of State Dulles stated in unequivocal terms that the document was aimed at turning Taiwan into a springboard for future aggression against China. The PRC Government issued a statement that the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique had no right to sign any agreement with any country on behalf of China. Therefore, the U.S.-Chiang Mutual Defense Treaty was illegal and null and void.

On 15 December 1954 the Soviet Government pointed out that it supported the PRC's statement. The Soviet statement stressed that the signing of the U.S.-Chiang treaty was an act of interfering in China's internal affairs and violating China's territorial integrity and a threat to peace in Asia, and that the U.S. Government should be held responsible for all the consequences arising from the signing of the aggressive U.S.-Chiang Mutual Defense Treaty. From then on, the line firmly and unswervingly implemented by the Soviet Union has been that there is but one China, that is, the PRC, and that Taiwan is a province of the PRC, an inalienable part of the PRC's territory.

It seems that it must now be pointed out that in 1958, when there was a serious crisis over Taiwan, the Soviet Union unconditionally stood by its ally, the PRC. At that time, the United States wanted to use atomic weapons against China under the pretext of defending Taiwan. The Soviet Government warned the U.S. President that an attack against China was tantamount to an attack against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government statement said that the Soviet Union, faithful to its obligations, would do everything possible together with People's China to defend the interests of Soviet-Chinese security, peace in the Far East and peace in the rest of the world.

We believe that these and many other truly internationalist acts of friendship taken by the Soviet Union and the support given by the Soviet Union to the Chinese people at every stage of their struggle are remembered in China. The Chinese leaders, however, rather ingratiate themselves with the United States. For this reason, they have rejected the repeated Soviet proposals on normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. According to reports from China, the Chinese people of all classes and strata are increasingly dissatisfied with this policy of Zhongnanhai.

SENATOR BAKER'S 30 MAY TRIP TO PRC NOTED

LD252245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 25 May 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Kazbek Baser]

[Text] A press conference has been held in Washington by Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate, who, as has been announced, intends to visit Beijing. His visit will begin on 30 May. Baker said that he will be taking a personal message from President Reagan to the Chinese leaders. The news agencies connect his trip with the recent decision by the U.S. Congress to approve the sale of a new batch of American weapon to Taiwan.

To all appearances, the senator will try to soothe the Chinese leadership concerning this deal and U.S. policy on Taiwan in general. At the same time, it is reported, without such pomp but at roughly the same time, that another American senator, Goldwater, is going to Taiwan. Thus we see the U.S. desire to pursue a two-China policy.

PRC: WELL-KNOWN RUSSIAN PAINTERS COMMEMORATED

OW211536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- A commemoration meeting was held here this afternoon to mark the 145th anniversary fo the birth of well-known Russian portrait painter I.N. Kramskoy and the 150th anniversary of the birth of Russian scenery painter I.N. Shishkin.

The meeting was jointly organized by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the Chinese Painters Association.

Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foriegn Countries, presided over the meeting, and Li Tianxiang, associate professor at the central Fine Arts Academy, gave an account of the life and work of these two painters.

Xie Bangding said works by these two painters were introduced to China early in the 50s and were admired by the Chinese people. Their works have influenced China's fine art in the past and are worthy of learning today.

Hua Junwu, noted Chinese painter and vice-chairman of the Chinese Painters Association, leading members of departments concerned and professors and art workers attended the meeting.

Soviet ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov and other Soviet diplomatic officials also attended.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CPSU DELEGATION'S DPRK VISIT

PM250937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accord with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party (KWP) a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.S. Strizhov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, was in the DPRK from 10 through 18 May familiarizing itself with the KWP's work experience in directing people's education.

The delegation was received by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the KWP Central Committee.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA

LD210830 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- "Washington's assertions that the presence of American troops in South Korea is directed at 'defending' it from the mythical 'threat from the north' are totally groundless," writes today the CPSU Central Committee's newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN in connection with the second anniversary of the ruthless massacre of the participants in a popular uprising in the South Korean city of Kwangju.

The masses, who arose in May 1980 against the tyranny of the pro-American gendarme regime, demanded democratisation of life after the collapse of the 18-year-old rule of the "bloody dictator" Park Chung-hee. "However," writes commentator Igor Zuev, "Washington strategists did their utmost to prevent this, for the south of the Korean peninsula is mentioned in their aggressive plans as an important staging area for armed provocations and interference in the internal affairs of Asian and Pacific countries."

According to press reports, the Seoul military leadership, closely linked with the United States, acted in accordance with a secret American scenario and, having drowned in blood the popular uprising in Kwangju, handed over power into the hands of Chon Tu-hwan. "The Korean people," the newspaper writes, "will not forgive the United States the Kwangju tragedy, the shameless and selfish support to the Seoul reactionary regime, carried out in the name of protecting the investments of American monopolies and implementing aggressive designs of Pentagon generals."

USSR-MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

PM251407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Soiree"]

[Text] The history of Soviet-Mongolian relations clearly shows the world that the two countries' peoples bear with honor the banner of socialist internationalism. This was stated at a soiree devoted to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society. It was held in Moscow on 21 May.

The speakers noted that the traditional fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Mongolia, based on the indestructible alliance of the CPSU and the MPRP, is strengthening from day to day and being enriched with new forms. The all-round ties between the public in the USSR and Mongolia play an important role in strengthening good-neighborly relations. The Soviet and Mongolian peoples, the speakers stressed, will continue to strive to develop close, friendly relations for the sake of peace and international security. (Ts. Narkhuu), Mongolian charge d'affaires in the USSR, said that cooperation with the Soviet Union, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, helps Mongolia to resolve major socioeconomic tasks and increase its well-being.

NO RESULTS FROM INDIAN-PRC BORDER TALKS

PRAVDA Report

PM260801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "No Result"]

[Text] Delhi, 21 May -- As an official spokesman for the Indian Government has stated, the second round of Indian-Chinese talks, which has ended here, did not succeed in finding a mutually acceptable basis for a settlement of the border problem between the two countries. Differences on this question, whose resolution India regards as the most important condition for the normalization of bilateral relations, remain profound, he stressed.

The next round of Indian-Chinese talks is to be held in Beijing.

Alov Commentary

BK251136 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 22 May 82

[Andrey Alov commentary]

[Text] According to reports received from Delhi nothing significant emerged from the fresh round of Sino-Indian talks attended by high Foreign Ministry officials from both sides. It is reported that no agreement was reached on steps to solve the border issue. The crux of the problem is well known. Only one thing needs to be added here. Before the talks Beijing tried to show that the border issue was inherited from the colonial era. But everybody knows that it was China which in 1959 and 1962 occupied Aksai Chin, territory India considers its own, through force of arms.

China's unwillingness to return another's area is hampering the normalization of Sino-Indian relations. But however important the border issue might be, the question is why aversion continues to mar Sino-Indian relations and why there is no mutual trust. A full answer to these questions does not lie in the border issue. The answer lies in the differences in basic outlook between the Indian and Chinese leaders on many international issues, the most important of which is the problem of maintaining lasting peace.

China continues its intensive militarization policy with increasing attention to the military alliance with the United States. U.S. Vice President Bush's recent visit to China reconfirmed this tendency. Simultaneously, China encourages extensive U.S. military facilities in Asia, especially in the Indian Ocean area. India and other South Asian nations rightly consider this as a source of an additional threat. In fact, due to the parallel activities of the United States and China the border of Afghanistan and Kampuchea have become centers of grave tension. The question arises that if China genuinely wants peace in Asia, as stated by Chinese representative Fu Hao during the Delhi talks, then why does it try everything o impede the return of normalcy in the regions of Afghanistan and Indochina? Why are Chinese leaders' words and deeds different?

India considers this policy dangerous and is making tenable efforts to solve all contentious disputes and issues through peaceful means. It maintains good relations with Afghanistan and recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Sino-Indian talks could not remain aloof from these differences in outlook on many Asian issues. As far as the border issue is concerned, observers found the fresh round of talks an opportunity to do a general analysis. They drew attention to the fact that the package deal Beijing's strategists proposed to India had been used earlier in their relations with other Asian countries. In this connection the Sino-Burmese border solution is worthy of consideration. In 1960 China and Burma reached an agreement on border demarcation. According to this agreement, China gained two Burmese areas in exchange for one that belonged to Burma as well. The agreement was considered a concession on the Burmese part and this concession was granted by Burma so that China would find no excuse to interfere in its internal affiars. But Burmese hopes were not fulfilled. China did not leave them alone.

Recent developments prove that China has not stopped supporting rebels engaged in armed resistance against the legally constituted Government of Burma. The Chinese leaders in their interference in the internal affairs of that country have gone to the extent of supporting the creation of so-called free area demanded by the rebels and thereby split off a part of Burma. Moreover, Beijing makes extensive use of Burmese territory to send Chinese trained armed subversive elements to the northeastern areas of India.

It looks as if China wants to try the same means tested with regard to Burma with India as well. Benefitting from its relations with Pakistan, it pressures India. It is known that during the recent talks in Beijing, Chinese representatives assured Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan that whatever the status of Sino Indian relations, China will continue to accord primary importance in South Asia to its relations with Pakistan. Encouraged by this support, Pakistan authorities openly merged three Kashmir areas -- Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu -- with Pakistan.

Experience over the last few years shows that peace and stability in Asia will primarily depend upon whether China wants to be a good neighbor with countries across its frontiers. But the reports received from Delhi on the second round of Sino-Indian talks do not suggest that China is really willing to normalize its relations with India by keeping in view New Delhi's legitimate interests.

RPP ON CIA, BEIJING 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST INDIA

LD252034 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] The people of India express serious concern and anxiety over the mounting intrigues of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States against their country. According to sources of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of India, the Central Intelligence Agency is financing the separatist movement in the State of Punjab. This is being done through secret channels by way of Pakistan.

The chief minister of the State of Punjab, Darbara Singh, points out that it is the United States that is behind the slogan of creating a so called independent state for the Sikhs. The American magazine COUNTERSPY presents evidence of the intensified intrigues by the CIA against India. Referring to secret data of the Central Intelligence Agency, the magazine points out that as of late the corresponding departments of the American special services have been given additional funds for conducting subversive activities in South Asia. And the Central Intelligence Agency devotes its main attention in that region to India, which has been repeatedly the target of provocations by Washington.

It should be especially emphasized that as of late it is possible to make out a close alliance between the special services of the United States and Beijing, operating in South and Southwest Asia. If, for example, the Beijing specialists in subversive activities in the main limit their activities in India to the Northeastern states, then the Central Intelligence Agency plays the prime role in Punjab and a number of other central states, using Pakistani subversive units and chauvinistic forces in India itself. The Central Intelligence Agency and Beijing's special services hold regular meetings, exchange information and coordinate further measures in order to destabilise the internal political situation in India.

The most vivid example of such collaboration was the so-called operation Karakoram-80. In the course of that operation the special services of the United States and Beijing, together with the Pakistani Army Intelligence, worked out a detailed plan of measures for setting up on the territory of Pakistan of a spy center for subversive activities against India. For this purpose they are planning to create a camp for training saboteurs, as well as providing electronic equipment to the headquarters which should maintain permanent ties and contacts with all the spy groups operating in India.

It should be recalled that after the recent reorganization the Central Intelligence Agency practically came out of the control of the American legislators and is now directly subordinate to the President. And the attitude of official Washington towards India is well known: In Washington they do not conceal the fact that the United States has no intentions of stopping its subversive activities against India. For example, American Senator Hayakawa who visited Pakistan openly declared that the United States of America intends to bend every effort in order to ensure the security of Pakistan, including the collection of intelligence about so-called military preparations in India. After all, American Senator Hayakawa was in Pakistan for an official mission, and consequently he expressed the opinion of the American Government.

The broad circles of the Indian public demand an end to the intrigues of the CIA against India, which pose a serious threat to the security, national unity and territorial integrity of the country.

AFGHAN-INDIAN ECONOMIC MEETING ASSESSED

LD210740 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- Yuriy Gavrilov, commenting on the results of the Kabul session of the joint Afghan-Indian commission on economic and technical cooperation matters, writes in today's PRAVDA that the sides touched upon both the situation taking shape in the region now and upon relations between the two countries. It was reaffirmed again: Afghan-Indian relations develop fruitfully notwithstanding the unceasing intrigues by imperialist forces headed by the USA and by the Beijing hegemonists who act together with those forces and who seek to prevent the establishment of stability in the region.

This undoubtedly meets the basic interests of Afghanistan and India, the commentator points out. The two countries make their contribution to strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement, to raising its international prestige and to the struggle against the forces of imperialist reaction and aggression.

The DRA Government's course, aimed at bringing about an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan on the part of the USA and its accomplices, and at achieving a peaceful political settlement of the problems in the region and at creating an atmosphere of stability and goodneighbourliness there, finds understanding in India, the commentary says. India expresses the understanding of the irreversibility of the April Revolution. The Indian people positively regard the DRA Government's proposals aimed at normalising Afghanistan's relations with all its neighbours and at ensuring lasting peace in the region.

"The further development of all-round contracts and cooperation between the DRA and India is now one of important factors in the normalisation of the situation in the region. Their positive experience shows other countries interested in peace and security can, too, follow this road."

SHAH MOHAMMAD DOST INTERVIEWED BY IZVESTIYA

LD141750 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS -- "We are convinced that given good will from both sides, all outstanding problems can be solved to mutual satisfaction," Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in an interview to the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Kabul, published in the paper today. Recalling that exactly two years ago the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had published a proposal concerning an all-embracing political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the minister said:

"The time that passed since May 1980 has confirmed that the proposals set forth by the DRA Government were sufficiently realistic and flexible to become a good basis for constructive talks. Being guided by the spirit of good will, on August 24, 1981 the DRA Government made some changes in its initial proposals. Stated in particular was the readiness for tripartite talks with the participation of the Governments of Pakistan and Iran and consent was also expressed to the participation in these talks of the United Nations secretary general or his representative."

"Unfortunately," the minister went on, "the Government of Pakistan, which uses various pretexts to avoid direct talks with the DRA Government, although such talks would be the most effective method of attaining mutually acceptable accords, proposes instead a rather complex procedure of contacts. We hold that this position is not the shortest and simple road to success, but we agreed with it in order to move off dead centre the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan."

"It is necessary to stress that the situation in my country is becoming more stable with every day and that the DRA Government is enjoying the ever broader support of the people and that its prestige in the international arena is growing. This was clearly demonstrated by the national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan held on March 14-16. The people and government of the DRA would have successfully coped with the problems facing them were it not for the constant interference from outside and first of all armed interference in the country's internal affairs. The DRA is a peaceful state and we have faith in the possibility of normalising relations with neighbours at the negotiating table," Shah Muhammed Dost said.

"I would like to note with satisfaction also the fact that the DRA Government's proposals were approved by all our friends, by the entire progressive public of the world. They found understanding also among some other states, including Islamic ones."

"Our aims were always received with the deepest understanding by the friends of the DRA -- the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. They have always supported our striving for a constructive dialogue with neighbouring countries so as to find a solution to problems that darken the political atmosphere in the region, to normalise interstate relations in it. The attainment of these aims would serve not only the interests of my people, but also the interests of the peoples of neighbouring countries, the cause of strengthening peace, security and stability in South-West Asia and in the whole world," Shah Mohammed Dost stressed in conclusion.

'PEOPLE'S POWER' SUCCEEDING IN AFGHANISTAN

LD251805 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS -- Afghan reaction is retreating, it is not able to restore its former rule over millions of people, IZVESTIYA's correspondent says in a dispatch from Qandahar.

"The city's concerns today are in the sphere of the economy," he points out. "Plans provide for the moth-balled textile factory there to go on stream as early as this year, opening jobs for 10,000 workers. The effort to carry through land and water reforms will continue, with the full backing of the peasants. The chiefs of the Pashto tribes living in the province's border areas declared their readiness to set up tribal volunteer corps for fighting bands from Pakistan stealing into the territory where the tribes live. The successes of people's power can also be gauged by the fact that over 5,000 families returned from Pakistan to Qandahar in the past two months. All this demonstrates that the Afghan revolution is growing stronger since the outcome of the struggle of the new world with the old world, fiercely clinging to its former 'rights' and 'privileges', has now been determined."

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEWS SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH

PM200839 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 14 May 82 pp 14-15

["Our correspondent" undated interview in Moscow with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach: "Asia Needs Peace"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister, has visited a number of West European countries. The minister stopped in Moscow on his way home. At NOVOYE VREMYA's request, he answered questions from our correspondent.

[Question] Comrade minister, please tell us about the aims of your visits to France, the FRG, Belgium and Sweden. What are your impressions?

[Answer] The purpose of my trip was to exchange opinions on general problems of mutual interest and questions of bilateral relations. I am happy with the results of the visits. During the talks I briefed my interlocutors on the situation in Southeast Asia and Vietnam's stance.

The development of the situation in the last 3 years shows that peace and stability are the sincere aspirations of the Southeast Asian states, especially the Indochinese countries. However, China is rejecting all the proposals from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to end hostile activity, hold talks and sign nonaggression treaties. It is China and nobody else that is undermining dialogue and cooperation between the Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries.

Having embarked on collusion with American imperialism, China is constantly imflaming confrontation between the Southeast Asian countries and is continuing to support pro-Beijing forces in the countries of the region which are acting against these states' peoples. But, as the last 3 years have shown, this policy is failing.

There is only one road to peace and stability in Southeast Asia -- the road of dialogue, harmony and cooperation between all the countries there. Not to maintain confrontation in Southeast Asia, but to contribute to the cause of peace and stability in that part of the world is the demand of the time. My colleagues in Western Europe came -- to varying extents, it is true -- to a better understanding of Vietnam's stance and unanimously expressed a wish for the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Are there changes for the better in the relations between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states?

[Answer] In the last 3 years the policy of confrontation has been in an impasse. A trend toward dialogue is developing in the ASEAN states. Many people in those countries are beginning to be increasingly clearly aware that Beijing's actions pose an exceptionally dangerous threat to the peace, independence and sovereignty of the Southeast Asian states.

The Indochinese countries' policy aimed at establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN states is having an increasing impact on the development of the situation. The trend toward the relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia has become a pressing demand and will gradually make headway, despite the many difficulties.

[Question] Could you please say a few words about the upcoming meeting between the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea?

[Answer] Solidarity between the three Indochinese countries is a historical necessity. The glorious victories in the struggle for the national independence of each of the countries were the result of our cohesion in the last 35 years. Today this solidarity is an essential condition for the three to fulfill the vital tasks in building socialism and defending the motherland. This will be the content of the upcoming meeting of the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Indochinese states respect the solidarity of the ASEAN countries and hope that they in turn will respect the solidarity of the Indochinese states.

[Question] What is your assessment of the relations between the SRV and the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries?

[Answer] Vietnam's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a crucial factor in the Vietnamese people's victories in the struggle for national independence and in the cause of socialist building and of defending the motherland, victories that are of historic and international significance. We value these pure relations.

In its scale the all-around cooperation between the SRV and the USSR in the last 5 years has surpassed the cooperation between them in the previous 3 decades. And in the current 5-year plan it will be many times greater than it was in the last 5 years. Vietnam's cooperation with the other socialist countries will also develop on an ever-increasing scale.

[Question] Bourgeois propaganda is now trying to unleash a slander campaign about the Vietnamese workers in the USSR. What can you say on this score?

[Answer] Certain circles in the West are deliberately distorting the facts. They are claiming that Vietnamese workers are being sent to the USSR "to pay off the SRV's debts by their hard work." But in fact in the last 35 years the Soviet Union has repeatedly released Vietnam from the payment of debts.

Vietnamese workers travel to the USSR under the agreements between the two countries on the Soviet Union helping the SRV train qualified cadres. And they enjoy absolutely the same rights as Soviet workers. Several thousand workers from the SRV are currently working in various union republics of the USSR. I would note that Vietnam sends its workers not only to the USSR, but also to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the GDR. Moreover, Vietnamese physicians, engineers and workers are working in Algeria, Angola, the Congo and Madagascar.

The position of the Vietnamese workers in your country is fundamentally different from the working conditions of the millions of foreigners in the West European countries, who are exploited, cannot enjoy equal rights with those countries' workers and whose interests, in most cases, are not protected by intergovernmental agreements.

[Question] In the West one lie is strung to another. Take, for instance, the claims that "Soviet-produced" chemical weapons are being used in Southeast Asia....

[Answer] That is merely another trick. The ruse of the robber who shouts "stop thief!" Everyone knows that the United States sprayed more than 100,000 tons of chemical toxins over Vietnamese territory, crippling hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese and thousands of American soldiers and damaging the environment. This is fraught with grave consequences for the future generations of Vietnamese too.

The slander campaign unleashed by the United States, which is claiming that the SRV is using "Soviet-produced" toxins in Southeast Asia, cannot divert people's attention from the true American crimes in Vietnam and the criminal U.S. plans to prepare for chemical warfare.

As is well known, the United States fabricated the notorious "Tonkin incident" to justify the American aggression in Vietnam. It tried to portray the Vietnamese people -- that is, the victim of that war -- as the aggressor. Today the United States is again resorting to unscrupulous methods, but the world public will not be fooled by them.

BREZHNEV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KADAR

LD251154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet Communists, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, outstanding party and state leader of the Hungarian People's Republic, and prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, on his 70th birthday.

For more than 50 years, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses in his message to Comrade Kadar, your life has been unbreakably linked with the party of Hungarian Communists and its struggle for the happiness of the working people and the triumph of noble Marxist-Leninist ideals. Your contribution to the cause of defending and strengthening the gains of the socialist revolution and to the drafting and implementation of the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, under whose leadership the working people of the country have achieved remarkable successes in all spheres of socialist construction, is well known.

In the Soviet Union, Comrade Kadar, your adherence to principles and a creative approach to problems, your unshakeable devotion to the cause of proletarian internationalism, cohesion of the socialist states and the world revolutionary movement are well known and highly valued.

Your consistent activities in consolidating and developing fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary and your services in the joint struggle of the countries of the socialist community to consolidate peace in the world evoke profound respect in our country.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished Janos Kadar good health, energy and fresh and great successes in his work for the good of Socialist Hungary and in the name of further deepening fraternal cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples.

PRESIDIUM CONFERS ORDER OF LENIN ON KADAR

LD251200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred the Order of Lenin on Comrade Kadar for his outstanding services to the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peopes of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, for his great contribution to the cause of peace and of consolidating the positions of socialism and in connection with his 70th birthday.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU

LD252348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 May (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, head of the Soviet Government, has congratulated Constantin Dascalescu on his appointment as prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and has wished him success in his new responsible post.

DEMICHEV, BCP'S YORDANOV AT KREMLIN RECEPTION

LD252046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 May 82

[Excerpts] A festival of friendship -- the days of Bulgarian culture devoted to the centenary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth -- is being held in our country.

The USSR Ministry of Culture held a reception today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in honor of those taking part in the days of Bulgarian culture in the USSR. The Bulgarian delegation headed by Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Culture Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was present at the reception.

On the Soviet side Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and prominent figures of culture and science were present.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON JARUZELSKI'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

Arrival, Zhivkov Meeting

PM250919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Sofia, 20 May -- A Polish party-state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived here today on an official friendly visit.

At the airport the delegation was met by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and other officials.

Talks were held between the two countries' party-state delegations the same day.

W. Jaruzelski gave a briefing on the domestic political situation in Poland and dwelt in detail on the PZPR's efforts to surmount the crisis and strengthen socialism's positions. He stressed the Polish people's determination to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

T. Zhivkov expressed the profound conviction of the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgaria's working people that socialist Poland, under the leadership of the PZPR, will successfully surmount the difficulties that have arisen.

The need for close collaboration among the socialist community countries in the struggle for peace and detente was stressed during the examination of problems of the present international situation. The sides expressed resolute support for the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and for the constructive new initiatives contained in the speech of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress.

The delegations condemned imperialist forces' attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of People's Poland and noted that unity and cohesion on the part of the Warsaw Pact states in the struggle for peace and security are assuming great significance in the present worsened international situation.

During the talks the delegation leaders paid great attention to the prospects for Bulgarian-Polish cooperation in all spheres.

Joint Communique

PM251409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Sofia, 21 May -- Bulgaria and Poland will continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries for the sake of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA states. This is stated in a Bulgarian-Polish communique published here on the results of the official friendly visit to Bulgaria by a Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The visit took place at the invitation of T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

In the course of the talks the sides expressed resolute support for the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the communique says.

Bulgaria and Poland fully approve the proposals contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Leninist Komsomol Congress. They believe that these proposals constitute further evidence of the principled nature of the Soviet Union's Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy.

The sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the BCP and the PZPR and between Bulgaria and Poland, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing successfully in all spheres in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries.

The BCP and all the Bulgarian people, the document notes, greeted with full understanding and completely supported the actions of the PZPR and the Polish Government to strengthen the socialist system and stabilize the economic situation in Poland. Thanks to the imposition of martial law the attempts of antisocialist forces, actively supported by imperialism, to destabilize the situation in Poland were cut short.

The two sides resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of imperialist circles, above all the United States, aimed at stepping up the arms race and exacerbating the international situation, which represents a serious threat to peace throughout the world.

Bulgaria and Poland, the document notes, condemn U.S. intentions to start production of the neutron bomb and new types of chemical weapons. They advocate the peaceful resolution of all disputes through talks.

Commentary on Talks

PM251553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 82 p 5

[Andrey Krushinskiy "Commentator's Column": "Unity of Aims"]

[Text] Sofia -- A Polish party-state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski has paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. The visit has reaffirmed that the fraternal socialist countries are Poland's reliable friends. It has demonstrated the strength of the interstate relations of the new type based on unity of ideals and aims and on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

During the talks, whose results were summed up in a joint communique, a rebuff was dealt to the intrigues of imperialist forces, which are trying to exploit Poland's internal difficulties for anti-Polish, anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda and interference in sovereign Poland's internal affairs.

An important place at the talks was occupied by questions of further deepening the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two fraternal states, which helps to eliminate the unfavorable consequences of the dependence of Poland's national economy on the West and serves the interests of the development of the international socialist division of labor among the CEMA countries. In particular, there was a discussion of possibilities for utilizing the free production capacities that exist in Poland, prospects for Bulgarian participation in completing the construction of certain projects in Poland and the joint utilization of licenses. The significance of the most progressive forms of cooperation -- production specialization and sharing in spheres such as shipbuilding, metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry, electronics and electrical equipment -- was specially noted.

The significance of the Polish party-state delegation's visit to Bulgaria transcends the limits of bilateral relations. A wide range of international problems were discussed during the visit. The participants in the talks condemned the course of imperialist forces, especially the United States, toward accelerating the arms race. They noted the constructive contribution made to the cause of detente by the socialist countries, which pursue a coordinated foreign policy.

Resolute support was expressed for the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR's new peace-loving initiatives -- particularly the proposals contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress.

This visit, which served the cause of further strengthening the traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and Polish peoples and their cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA framework, represents an important contribution to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and to the cause of world peace.

TASS CITES POLISH PAPER ON ACTIVITIES OF KPN

LD252020 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May, TASS -- The trial of the leaders of the "Confederation of Independent Poland" [KPN] uncovers more and more facts demonstrating the "confederation's" antisocialist activity and the connections of its members with imperialist intelligence services, writes the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

From the very outset, it says, the fascist-type members of the "confederation" consciously embarked on high treason. After the "confederation" opened its branch in Cologne, M.P. Strong-Belenski, for example, immediately offered his services to revenge-seeking circles in West Germany.

During his talks with Straus, Czaja and other representatives of revanchist organisations, he made it clear to them, on behalf of the "Confederation of Independent Poland," that it will support their claims in their effort to re-carve the map of Europe. The "confederation" put before itself the strategic aim of disrupting peace in Europe and to try to crush socialist Poland.

The "confederation's" merger with the so-called "Free Poland Militant Organization" was effected in order to draw up plans towards the overthrow of people's power and collect intelligence data for Western special services more "effectively." Secret information about the situation in Poland was sent via different channels to Stockholm, West Berlin, London, Paris and Washington.

During the trial, the newspaper continues, documented evidence was produced to prove the existence of the "confederation's" contacts with subversive ideological centres in the West, specialising in anti-communist and anti-Polish propaganda. The centres gave the "confederation" material and moral aid.

The introduction of martial law in the country did not only deal a crushing blow at the "confederation's" ranks but also left it without channels for sending collected data abroad. By its entire activity, the "Confederation of Independent Poland" demonstrated that it openly embarked on the path of national treason.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says that the "confederation," just as the "Solidarity" groups formed in the West, serves imperialist interests. It reports that "Solidarity" groups are set up in a number of Western countries, in particular the United States, on the initiative and with the support of intelligence services. The traitors of the Polish people like Spasowski, Rurarаz, Kondratowicz and Wisnewski are appointed to serve on the groups' government bodies. The "Solidarity" groups, just as the "Confederation of Independent Poland," are directly engaged in espionage activity, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasises.

MATERIAL ON AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO USSR

TASS Interviews Kirchschlaeger

LD232246 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In connection with his upcoming official visit to the Soviet Union, Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger gave an interview in Vienna to a Soviet television correspondent.

[Begin recording in German with superimposed Russian translation] Since the signing of the 1955 state agreement on the reestablishment of independent and democratic Austria and until today the relations between our countries have been developing on all levels and in various spheres, political, economic and cultural. These relations are being built on foundations of mutual trust. I believe that they exceed the limits of normal relations since we are talking of a great state on one side and a small republic on the other which have different social structures. And as long as these states, the great and the small, can live in peace and friendship, have honest and sincere relations, such relations can serve as an example to other countries. I believe that this has a beneficial influence.

I am frequently asked: How have we, that is Austria, achieved and how do we maintain such good friendly relations with the USSR? I believe that at their foundation is mutual respect for the sovereignty and social structure of each of the two sides. I am sure that Soviet-Austrian relations will continue to develop as successfully. Our countries are implementing in practice the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Relations Praised

LD250830 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS -- "The relations between the USSR and Austria are developing well, they are invariably friendly and will undoubtedly continue developing for the good of the peoples of the two countries. The Soviet Union is a good and reliable partner for Austria".

The President of the Austrian Republic, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, said this to Soviet correspondents when he received them on the eve of his official visit to the USSR IZVESTIYA reports today.

"The state treaty has been a milestone in Austrian history", Kirchschlaeger said. "We successfully continue following the road upon which we embarked in 1955. The policy of permanent neutrality has proved its efficiency in conditions of detente. But it must justify itself all the more in the period when international tension is aggravating. A neutral state has its possibilities of making a positive contribution to the development of international relations."

The president stressed the importance of the efforts of people of goodwill aimed at preventing the threat of nuclear war.

"Austria has always been in favour of a climate of confidence and peaceful tasks", Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said. "Rude pressure, boycott and sanctions cannot solve a single problem. Soviet-Austrian relations may serve as an example of peaceful coexistence, an example of relations between a great power and small countries. That is why the significance of our relations transcends the framework of bilateral relations. There is no sane alternative to peaceful coexistence and mutually-useful cooperation", the president emphasized in conclusion.

Arrival in Moscow

LD251744 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 May,TASS -- At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Federal President of the Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today arrived in Moscow on an official visit.

At Vnukovo Airport Rudolf Kirchschlaeger was met at the aircraft gangway by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev and by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The Austrian president was also met by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Temirbek Koshoyev; USSR Ministers Boris Bugayev, Timofey Guzhenko, Petr Pleshakov and Nikolay Shchelokov; Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov; Chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom Vladimir Promysolv; First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov; Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Zinaida Kruglova; USSR Ambassador to Austria Mikhail Yefremov; head of the Department of International Relations of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Vasiliy Vysotin; USSR Foreign Miinistry Department heads Aleksandr Bondarenko and Dmitriy Nikiforov, and other officials.

The welcoming party also included Austrian Ambassador to the USSR Helmut Liedermann and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

In the president's honor, at the airport the state flags of the Austrian Republic and the Soviet Union were raised, and there was an honor guard consisting of representatives of the three armed services of the USSR -- the ground forces, the air force and the navy. A band played the national anthems of the two countries.

Leonid Brezhnev and Rudolf Kirschlaeger inspected a formation of Soviet servicemen. The solemn ceremony of the meeting concluded with an honor guard.

The streets and squares which formed the route of the motorcade, with an escort of motorcyclists, were decked with the state flags of the Austrian Republic and the Soviet Union and greetings banners.

Talks Begin

LD260740 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- Soviet-Austrian talks began in the Kremlin today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Austrian Republic.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger arrived in Moscow yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Zholkver Views Visit

LD251915 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Aleksandr Zholkver writes about the official visit to the Soviet Union of President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of Austria:

The visit shows the successful development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The foundation for that was laid in May 1955 when, with the participation of the Soviet Union, a treaty was signed on restoring an independent and democratic Austria which had chosen the road of permanent neutrality. In an interview granted to me once by Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the treaty was described as one of the first examples of peaceful coexistence, and indeed in the more than a quarter of a century Soviet-Austrian relations developed positively in different fields.

There are regular meetings of the heads of government and of other prominent statesmen of the two countries and a long-term program of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation is making good headway under the guidance of the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission.

This guarantees Austria the possibility to export on a large scale to the Soviet Union different commodities, from knitted goods to river vessels. The big orders from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries provide jobs for more than 150,000 working people in Austria, and that is important considering the fact that unemployment continues to grow in many capitalist countries.

But it is not only in the economic field that good progress has been made. Though the Soviet Union and Austria are different in the size of their territory and have different social systems, typical for them is a high degree of accord on many foreign policy issues. On the eve of his visit to Moscow President Kirchschlaeger said in an interview for Soviet television that Soviet-Austrian relations could be an example to other countries, and indeed it is very indicative that for already more than a quarter of a century a great power and a small neutral republic, a socialist and capitalist country, are cooperating so well. The Soviet Union believes that such cooperation is quite possible. What is more, there should be such cooperation among all countries and not only in Europe but all over the world.

In his report at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, which mapped out the country's policy for the '80's, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that life demands fruitful cooperation among all countries in the interests of solving peaceful constructive tasks facing each nation and all mankind.

ZAGLADIN CONFERS WITH AUSTRIAN CP CHIEF

PM251501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Vienna, 18 May — A meeting took place today at the Communist Party of Austria (KPOe) Central Committee headquarters between F. Muhri, chairman of the KPOe and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee. E. Scharf, politburo member and secretary of the KPOe Central Committee, and H. Steiner, chief of the KPOe Central Committee International Section, participated in the conversation.

A number of questions of mutual interest were discussed. During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship, the sides stressed that the struggle for detente, disarmament and peace is of paramount significance and that people with different political and ideological views must cooperate to prevent nuclear war.

The conversation participants noted the positive significance of political, economic and cultural relations between Austria and the USSR, stressing that both parties will continue to advocate their further development.

IZVESTIYA LAMENTS NORWEGIAN SUPPORT FOR NATO

PM241517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Deynichenko article: "By NATO's Logic"]

[Text] The impression produced by the statements which otherwise responsible Norwegian politicians have been making recently is to say the least strange. They are not sparing in their words to prove that Norway's current Conservative government does not intend to introduce any changes into the country's bases and nuclear policy, whose essence, as is known, amounts to a refusal to deploy foreign troops and nuclear weapons on Norwegian territory in peacetime. But these same statements cite instances which evidence that this very principle is being violated with increasing frequency, arousing legitimate disquiet both in Norway itself and in neighboring countries.

The impression is being created that all the arguments about adherence to the principles of the bases policy are a sort of cover for implementing a course which is completely opposite in terms of its aims. One involuntarily comes to this conclusion on becoming acquainted with the content of a recent speech by Norwegian Defense Minister A. Sjaastad in the Storting (Parliament).

Indeed, the minister's report that U.S. and British naval warships with nuclear weapons on board may now, that is in peacetime, make unhindered "short-term stops" in Norwegian ports or the praises which the minister lavished on the NATO "flexible response" strategy -- are hardly in line with these principles. He reminded his listeners that this "strategy", which envisages the possibility of a nuclear strike, applies to Norway too. Of course, Sjaastad tried to soften this alarming admission with assurances that, allegedly, the Pentagon will not use nuclear weapons without the agreement of the Norwegian Government. Yet it is known that the Pentagon and NATO display no tendency whatever to take account to such "abstract" concepts as sovereignty. So the minister's assurances did nothing to reassure either the parliamentarians or the public who are already alarmed by the scale of Norwegian-American military cooperation.

Pentagon officials have long been sizing up Norway, which they regard as the pivot of NATO's "northern flank". Not content with Norway's North Atlantic Pact obligations, Washington is trying to involve that country more closely in its militarist plans. Alternating methods of direct pressure with intimidation campaign involving the "threat from the East", the United States has obtained agreement from Oslo for the use of Norwegian airfields for the landing and refuelling of U.S. spy planes. An agreement on the stockpiling on Norwegian territory of U.S. heavy armaments intended to equip the Marine brigade which will be transferred to Norway from across the ocean if "it seems" to Washington that a "crisis situation" has arisen in this region has also been signed. Let us add that this agreement is part of the latest plans of the Pentagon, which is also seeking agreement from its other NATO partners to the urgent dispatch of U.S. troops "in the event of a crisis situation."

The American-Norwegian agreement is already being implemented. As the U.S. press alleges, a huge flow of artillery weapons and ammunition is arriving in Norway from across the ocean. A deal on supplying Norway with the latest F-16 fighter bombers is also being implemented. In brief everything is moving in the direction of pushing through the transatlantic military's long-standing plans to turn Norway into its strategic bridgehead aimed against the USSR and to firmly bond Norway to NATO's dangerous plans leading to a destabilization of the situation in northern Europe and on the continent as a whole.

In these circumstances the Norwegian defense minister still allows himself to make statements justifying both NATO strategy and concrete actions to expand the U.S. military presence in northern Europe. It is indeed a matter of statements, not just single speech. A. Sjaastad eagerly gives interviews to newspapers and is a frequent guest at various types of public gatherings. And everywhere contrary to logic and sense, he advocates the buildup of NATO's military potential and the expansion of Norwegian participation in the bloc's military measures. Everywhere the minister, echoing Washington, resorts to hackneyed fabrications about the "military superiority" of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

Moreover, the Norwegian defense minister is unfortunately not alone in conducting this campaign. He is actively supported by his party colleagues and his department employees and by representatives of Norway's Armed Forces. And when their efforts seem insufficient to some people, they enlist "foreign authorities" in their cause.

Analyzing the situation in northern Europe, the foreign press, in particular the U.S. weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, notes that Norway's course toward closer cooperation with NATO was activated when the current Hoyre Party government came to power.

It, the weekly recalls, conceived the idea of "increasing the country's weight in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization." And the Conservative Cabinet's words and deeds are not at variance. This is evidenced by Sjaastad's statements on building up military preparations in Norway. Military items in the Norwegian budget are increasing -- in 1982 they have been increased by 4 percent to 10.5 billion krone. It is difficult to say whether all this has led to an increase in "Norway's weight" in NATO. But the international prestige of that country, whose people have long since been distinguished by their peaceableness, has clearly diminished....

Many people in Norway understand that the Conservative government's line toward close participation in the Pentagon's and NATO's militarist plans is clearly not in line with Norway's interests, nor the interests of peace and tranquility in Northern Europe. The Norwegian public has different views on the role which Norway could play in the international arena. "No to nuclear weapons, yes to disarmament!" -- this is the slogan of thousands of Norwegians. They are demanding that Norway actively advocate transforming North Europe into a nuclear-free zone and that the Norwegian Storting take a decision banning the use of nuclear weapons in Norway or from its territory. They reject reaction's fabrications about the "Soviet threat" to northern Europe because they know well that the Soviet Union actively advocates the preservation and consolidation of peaceful conditions and stability in northern Europe, proposing concrete measures guaranteeing this region the status of a nuclear-free zone.

The path of strengthening the security of the European North lies not via the activization of military activity but via the expansion of all-round cooperation and a joint search for decisions which would ensure that this region is kept outside the sphere of tension and conflicts. The wisdom of such an approach to the problems of the security of northern Europe is obvious and it is a pity that Oslo prefers the dangerous logic of NATO to the logic of reason.

WILLY BRANDT'S ROLE IN CYPRUS CRITICIZED

NC241905 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 24 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The so-called orientation visits to Cyprus by representatives of NATO member countries have become frequent. Our commentator writes:

Judging from all of this, NATO diplomacy is now removing the center of gravity of its activities in the Cyprus problem in order to prevent its internationalization. For this purpose, NATO must remove the Cyprus solution from the UN framework under the pretext that, allegedly, this organization is not in a position to accomplish the problems' solution. As a substitute for the United Nations, NATO is proposing a Camp David type settlement of the situation on the island. In other words, they talk about parceling out the Cyprus problem and solving its secondary aspects -- particularly the problem of Famagusta's colonization -- and present this as an overall settlement.

For the time being, however, the NATO leaders aim at maintaining and consolidating the real partition of the island following the 1974 events. This constitutes one of the reasons why, despite the various initiatives by the UN Secretary General in the Cyprus problem, the intercommunal talks have not brought about any tangible results. In the meantime, the NATO diplomats are organizing mediation missions and (?undertaking) various initiatives which aim at imposing a settlement of the Cyprus problem on the Cypriots that would be in the interest of the West.

Last month, during President Kiprianou's brief stay in Bonn, he met with the leader of the West German Social Democrats, Willy Brandt, who never concealed the fact that he is carrying out, on the part of the West, a mediation mission for a Cyprus settlement.

Such a mediation does not promise anything good for the Cypriots; It is similar to the notorious mediation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in the British-Argentine dispute. In this case, it is a question of strengthening the NATO positions in Cyprus and, actually, it is not a mediation but interference which, of course, is not as open as it was during the Cyprus crises of 1964, 1967 and 1974. However, this interference, as they say, can be seen with the naked eye, our commentator concludes.

BONN ISSUES SURVEY OF FRG FOREIGN POLICY

PM260939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Review Report of the Federal Chancellor's Department"]

[Text] Bonn -- The magazine DER SPIEGEL published in its latest issue a review report from the Federal Chancellor's Department, touching on certain aspects of FRG foreign policy. In particular, it advises the government to adhere to the course of detente despite pressure from the United States.

As is known from public opinion polls, the document notes, most of the FRG's population advocate the continuation of the detente policy, disarmament talks, a foreign policy independent of the United States and more active economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and approve the "gas for pipes" deal with the USSR.

The report draws the conclusion that in the United States and also in Britain recently "forces which would like to renounce the detente policy or recent years have been persistently asserting themselves." and that there have been attempts to transmit such sentiments to other countries, including the FRG. As for West Germany, as the authors note with concern, "we are lapsing toward a situation where eventually everyting that has been achieved in recent years as regards detente and cooperation could go to waste."

The Federal Chancellor's Department warns against such concessions to foreign policy pressure. "If these forces triumph," it notes, "the 'cold war' will ultimately be revived." And that is not in the FRG's foreign policy interests or its economic interests.

The reports' authors advise West Germany and Western Europe as a whole to display "greater independence." "We must determine our own destinies more energetically," they stress.

There is also criticism of the economic policy of the United States, which disregards its partners' interests, giving rise to serious socioeconomic problems in western Europe.

While coming out against a number of aspects of U.S. foreign and economic policy and attempts to impose that policy on the FRG, the Federal Chancellor's Department does not wholly dissociate itself from that policy. In its report it repeats hackneyed anti-Soviet fabrications borrowed from Washington. However, its main conclusion is noteworthy: "We should insist on the detente policy...conflicting with the United States in this respect."

ARKHIPOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SYRIA

LD252048 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 25 May, TASS — A Soviet Government delegation led by first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov arrived here today at the invitation of the Syrian Government. The delegation will hold talks on the further development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

At the Damascus International Airport the Soviet delegation was greeted by deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and other officials.

BRUTENTS TALKS WITH LEADERS OF MOROCCAN PARTIES

PM250947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Rabat"]

[Text] Rabat, 20 May -- The delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, that is visiting Morocco has met with members of the Independence Party Executive Committee.

An exchange of opinions took place on urgent problems of the international situation, particularly the situation in the Near East and North Africa. Questions of developing the ties between the public of the USSR and Morocco were discussed.

The delegation also met with A. Bouabid, first secretary of the Moroccan Socialist Union of Popular Forces, and other members of the party leadership. An exchange of opinions on questions of the international situation and various aspects of Soviet-Moroccan relations was held during the conversation. The sides also touched on the question of interparty contacts between the CPSU and the Socialist Union of Popular Forces.

KNYAZEV CONTRASTS U.S., USSR LINKS WITH MOROCCO

PM251411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent O. Knyazev "Moroccan Reportage": "By the Almohad Wall"]

[Excerpt] Rabat -- ...Kenitra lies on the Atlantic Coast, some 30 km north of Rabat. On driving up to the city the acquaintance accompanying me indicated a territory surrounded by barbed wire: "There it is — the former U.S. base."

We were speaking about the American military bases in Morocco, which the country inherited from the colonial regime. The question of liquidating them arose soon after the proclamation of independence. But it came about only in 1978.

The struggle against the U.S. military bases is inscribed on glorious pages in Morocco's recent history. It helped to enhance this country's international prestige as a member of the Nonaligned Movement and as a constituent part of the Arab world advocating a just solution to the Near East problem.

It seems, however, that the Reagan administration intends to take revenge for the defeat of its precedessors in Morocco. It is gambling here on the difficulties that Morocco is encountering in Western Sahara and on the Moroccan authorities' interest in obtaining new credits for the acquisition of weapons. It was in precisely this key that the press in a number of countries, above all the United States, commented on U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's recent visit to Morocco. During that visit an accord was reached on the creation of an American-Moroccan joint commission and A. Haig raised the question of the possibility of the military bases in Morocco being used by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The press in a number of African countries regards this as a first step toward restoring American military bases in Morocco. Strong pressure in this sphere is expected to be put on King Hassan II during his official visit to the United States scheduled for the month of May.

Soviet-Moroccan relations are built on a different, mutually advantageous basis. The Soviet Union purchases phosphates, a sizable proportion of Moroccan oranges and other agricultural products, supplying oil and timber in return. A dam and a thermal electric power station have been constructed in Morocco in accordance with Soviet plans. A plan was drawn up recently for another major power station with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. It will be fired by Morocco's chief energy raw material, oil shale, and when it is fully commissioned the capacity of the country's power stations will be almost doubled.

In my conversations with Moroccans I have repeatedly heard good words about the "agreement of the century." This is what people here call the treaty under which our country pledged to construct a mine in Morocco to extract 10 million tons of phosphates a year. It is envisaged that the Moroccan side will pay with finished output -- phosphates. I was told that this project has already started to be implemented.

KRYLOV VIEWS STEADFASTNESS FRONT MEETING

LD252310 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 May 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; Sergey Krylov commentary]

[Text] The meeting of foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front member-countries has ended in the Algerian capital. Commentators note that the ministers of Algeria, Libya, Syria, PDRY and the chairman of the PLO's Political Bureau adopted a number of important measures aimed at unifying the ranks of the Arabs in the face of imperialist Zionist aggression. It seems from the communique adopted by the participants in the meeting that they paid special attention to analyzing the attempts by Washington and its allies in the region to obstruct a speedy, peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. This dispute threatens the partition of the Arab world into two or even more aggressive camps, thus diverting the Arab world's attention from its main task, which is confronting Israeli aggression. Heads of diplomatic missions of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front member-countries said that these attempts are considered a part of the broad U.S.-Israeli plan regarding the imposition of military and political supervision on the Middle East region.

The United States is exploiting the differences between the Arab countries and is trying to reach, by any means, the establishment of the so-called strategic alliance in the region, which would include Israel, Egypt and a number of pro-Western Arab regimes. The participants in the meeting indicated that these (?establishments) of Washington form a deadly threat to the Arab cause and could destroy Arab unity forever, as well as the independence that was gained by Arab countries after the long struggle against imperialists.

It is noteworthy that the participants in the Algiers meeting believe that bolstering relations with the nonaligned and Islamic countries and the countries of the socialist community, primarily the Soviet Union, is one of the ways of successfully confronting U.S. and Zionist schemes; the socialist community, as was noted in the Algiers meeting, was and still is a faithful ally of the Arab peoples' struggle for the removal of all signs of the 1967 Israeli aggression and the complete realization of Palestinian Arab people's lawful national rights, including its right to establish its independent state.

REAPPEARANCE OF EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION PAPER HAILED

LD251844 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The Cairo weekly AL-AHALI, organ of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG], has reappeared. When As-Sadat was in power the newspaper was banned for 3 and 1/2 years. Its reappearance is regarded as an important event in the Egyptian domestic political scene and a big success by the country's progressive forces.

It is noteworthy that the NPUG itself was subjected to persecution during the As-Sadat era, but it demonstrated steadfastness as well as its strength and loyalty to the ideals of all the Egyptian patriotic forces, for whose cohesion the party relentlessly calls.

AL-ALAHI editor Mr Husayn Abd ar-Raziq says that the newspaper will continue to tell the truth to the people. This is rather important now, as the imperialist assault on the Middle East has won yet another point of support as a result of the Camp David collusion and as the United States and Israel have been able to realize their eternal dream, that is, to carry out military infiltration into the heart of the Middle East, Sinai in particular.

A statement issued by the recent NPUG conference said that the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai led to the indefinite stationing there of foreign forces basically composed of armed units of the United States and other NATO member states. The withdrawal from Sinai took place under conditions of an unprecedented escalation of Israeli aggression in the occupied territory and against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian resistance movement, together with statements to the effect that Israel would not withdraw from other occupied Arab territories.

The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in Sinai is now more than 1,000-men strong; it is obvious that these forces, in addition to the NATO states' forces, can be used in dealing blows to the national liberation movements in the Middle East and to control the oil resources of the Arabian Gulf.

The leader of the NPUG, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, says: "Nothing poses more of a threat to the just struggle of the liberation movements and the democratic forces in the Arab world and to the independence of the Arab countries and the right of their peoples to control their natural resources than the military escalation by U.S. imperialism and its allies. Therefore, Arab actions against imperialism must be coordinated in a manner that will make the aggressor, who is violating the rights of the Palestinian people and of the other Arab peoples, strictly observe the principles of justice and equality in international relations. It is also necessary to give firm support to the Palestinian people's struggle for the full realization of their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent and sovereign state.

The NPUG organ AL-AHALI is required to defend and publicize this political course. PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent a message of congratulations on the resumption of the publication of the newspaper expressing confidence that AL-AHALI will be an additional weapon in the hand of all the progressive liberation forces that are struggling in the Arab world against Zionism and imperialism.

LUKING COMMENTARY ON JORDANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD252148 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 May 82

[Vladimir Luking commentary]

[Excerpts] Independence Day and Army Day are being celebrated today in the Kingdom of Jordan. The Jordanian people have been marking these occasions for many years in the midst of the increasing tension that has been caused in the Middle East by Tel Aviv, which has been pursuing an aggressive expansionist policy against the Arab countries and blatantly violating the lawful and legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Jordan rightly believes that the United States must be held responsible for the situation, because it supports and encourages Israeli policy.

The Kingdom of Jordan has called for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and has rejected the Camp David accords, which were signed under the auspices of the United States, because these accords were not capable of leading to peace in the region. All Washington's attempts to put pressure on Amman and force it to join the negotiations within the Camp David framework met with failure. Jordan still adheres to the path that was coordinated in Arab summits in regard to confronting isolationist and capitulatory deals. In an interview with the U.S. NBC television company King Husayn stresed the firmness of Jordan's stand and reiterated that a just peace in the Middle East is useless without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories and without guaranteeing the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Jordanian circles believe that a settlement in the Middle East and a solution to the Palestinian issue require serious and collective international efforts. Therefore, the Kingdom of Jordan announced its support for the Soviet initiative regarding the convention of an international Middle East conference with the definite participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, in that conference.

The Kingdom of Jordan has always praised the assistance and the firm support for the just Arab cause offered by the Soviet Union. The Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, has said that the facts require respect for the principled Soviet position of support for the Arab nation.

In a press interview with the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DUWALI last December King Husayn said that Jordan has strong relations with the Soviet Union based on the principles of mutual respect, beneficial and fruitful cooperation, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and deliberations regarding all the issues pertaining to the interests of the two countries. Indeed, Soviet-Jordanian relations, which have developed on the basis of these principles, are an example of the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The Soviet Union and Jordan have identical or similar positions in regard to vital issues of this decade in the international arena.

During his visit to our country in May of last year King Husayn praised the foreign policy program submitted by Leonid Brezhnev to the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the improvement of the world situation and safeguarding the people's liberty and independence. During the talks held during that visit, the Soviet Union and Jordan called for more efforts by all peace-loving forces for the preservation and deepening of the international detente process, safeguarding peace and security and checking the arms race, disarmament and the liquidation of hotbeds of tension in the world.

The Soviet people congratulate the Jordanian people on the occasion of their national day, Independence Day, and wish them successes in resolving issues of social and economic development, and stress their solidarity with the Arab peoples in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

COMMENTARY ON BENEFICIARIES OF IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD252114 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 25 May 82

[Unatributed commentary]

[Text] The armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which has been going on for more than 20 months, is causing increasing concern in the world, among the anti-imperialist forces, in particular. This is quite natural, since Iraq and Iran, who are waging a war in which the blood of Muslim brothers is being shed, are weakening each other.

They are two independent developing and nonaligned countries; they adopt anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist stands. Every day the military communiques speak of more loss of life and the destruction of installations. The continued conflict demands more and more funds, which the countries badly need for their peaceful economic development. According to experts, the material losses by each party are estimated at tens of billions of dollars. What causes serious concern is the fact that the conflict benefits only the imperialist forces and Zionist Israel. It is also exploited by the United States for increasing its military presence in the Middle East and for stirring up differences and feelings of enmity among the Arab countries so as to weaken them.

Recently the Kuwait TIMES pointed out that it is futile to expect the United States to play a positive role in halting the Iraq-Iran war. Being a major protector of Israel, the United States is happy to see that the two militarily strong Muslim countries weakening each other to such a degree. Neither the United States nor Israel conceals its satisfaction at the current tense situation, since it diverts the attention of the Arab and Muslim states from the consequences of the Camp David deal and from the struggle against the increasingly impudent Israeli enemy. Everyone is aware of the fact that the conflict causes a split among the Arab and Muslim countries.

It is common knowledge that the United States and Israel want the conflict to continue and are trying by various methods to escalate and deepen it. Following the outbreak of the conflict, the Jerusalem POST said that the United States and Israel coordinated their stands toward that conflict. The outline of the treacherous plan drawn up by the United States and Israel is now becoming increasingly clear. But the United States and Israel, in accordance with a previously drawn up scenario, pretend that they are adopting contradictory stands toward Iran and Iraq. The United States made it known, through some pro-U.S. Arab leaders, that it was prepared to support Iran, while Israel alleged its readiness to support Iran. But the real Israeli efforts became obvious through a statement to British television by Director General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry David Kimhi, who said that it is beneficial for Israel that both Iran and Iraq are weakened. He added that to weaken Iran [words indistinct] its leadership from anti-Zionist stands.

It is obvious, therefore, that Israel needs the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Imperialism and the reactionary circles in the Arab countries are trying to use the Iranian-Iraqi conflict so as to drive a wedge in relations between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the parties involved in the conflict on the other. They cast doubt on the sincerity of the Soviet Union and its honest foreign policy. They also spread rumors to the effect that the USSR also benefits from the conflict between Iraq and Iran. But this is a lie. The USSR's attitude toward war and conflicts has been and continues to be clear, namely, all disputes should be settled and the hotbeds of tension should be liquidated by peaceful means without any outside interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples.

Since the outbreak of the armed conflict the USSR has called for halting it as soon as possible and for settling it through negotiations. Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Union, said at the 26th CPSU Congress held on 23 February 1981 that the Soviet Union firmly calls for halting this was as quickly as possible and for settling the dispute politically. He said that we have worked in actions and deeds to end the war. This is the realistic stand of the Soviet Union on the Iraq-Iranian conflict.

VATCHENKO SPEAKS ON AFRICA LIBERATION DAY

LD252350 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 25 May 82

["Solidarity With the Struggle of African Peoples" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 25 May, TASS -- "The African peoples can be confident of the invariable and disinterested support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for their just struggle against imperialism diktat, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. Their liberation struggle invariably meets with strong sympathies of the Soviet people. The Soviet Union is striving to develop equal and mutually-advantageous relations and cooperation with African countries". This was said by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Vatchenko. He spoke today in Moscow at a meeting of representatives of the public devoted to Africa Liberation Day and the opening of the week of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa.

He condemned the actions of the United States and other imperialist countries that are increasing interference in internal affairs of liberated states, are conducting the policy of creating regional military-political blocs, military bases. The aggravation of the situation in many areas -- in Africa, Asia, Latin America -- is a direct consequence of their aggressive course.

The bellicose course of racist Pretoria against peoples and states of southern Africa is closely connected with the aggressive expansionist course of Zionist Israel against Arab peoples. The enemies of freedom and independence of African and Arab peoples are relying on the backing of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism.

The aggressive course of Washington and its allies, Aleksey Vatchenko said, jeopardizes the very existence of humanity. This requires the effective international solidarity and enlisting of all anti-imperialist, anti-war and democratic forces. Peoples' struggle against the heightened war danger, in defence of peace, has become the demand of the time. The USSR welcomes the contribution of African countries to the cause of peace, to international cooperation, to broad anti-war movement.

ILICHEV INTERVIEWED ON RECENT TOUR OF AFRICA

LD252322 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev recently visited Angola, Zambia and Tanzania. In Moscow he was interviewed by our reporter. We now bring you the interview in English translation:

[Question] Could you please, if only in brief, describe the essence of your talks in the countries you visited?

[Answer] It is not easy to give a brief answer, but anyhow I'll try. The talks were very extensive and dealt with a wide range of problems. The two sides agreed about the need to stop the nuclear danger from increasing -- and it is increasing through the fault of ruling groups in the United States -- and about the need to halt the (?wanton) arms race. Another question discussed was the Soviet peace proposals and the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly to meet early next month. The Soviet Union believes the coming session will lead to greater efforts by all peace-loving nations to restrain the arms race, to set up a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and to make Africa a nuclear-free continent, that is, to name just a few objectives.

Of course, a prominent topic at the talks was the situation in southern Africa. The last bastion of classical racism and colonialism in the area is justly described as a malignant tumor in the world. Africans, as well as people on other continents, are correct to believe that Africa will be free only after this tumor has (?been) removed.

When discussing the situation in Africa's south we agreed that it remains tense. There is ample evidence that the South African regime with imperialist support is engaged in aggression and subversion against Angola, Mozambique and other independent countries. The main goal of the racists and their backers is to destabilize the frontline states, to weaken their support for the national liberation movement of South Africa and Namibia and, last but not least, to undermine the cooperation of these countries with the Soviet Union and other socialist and progressive countries.

The Soviet side at the talks stressed Soviet support for the efforts of the frontline nations to coordinate their policies and actions for a joint fight-back against the aggressive acts of Pretoria and the maneuvers conducted in the area by the United States and its allies. The Soviet Union supports the decisions of the top-level conference in Maputo, at which the frontline states agreed to consolidate their unity and joint action. We are satisfied with the great identity of opinions that was revealed during the consultations on all the major African and international problems discussed.

[Question] Did you discuss the Namibian problem?

[Answer] Yes, of course. We were united in our understanding of the need that along with greater support for SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] every joint effort should be made to facilitate an early implementation of all the UN resolutions on Namibia. These resolutions provide for Namibian independence and recognize SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. During the talks there was an exchange of opinion on the activities of the Contact Group of five Western nations. Posing as mediators in the Namibian problem, these five countries, led by the United States, are trying to bypass the United Nations in forcing such solutions on SWAPO and the frontline states that would further the interests of the regime in South Africa and the puppet groups in Namibia. These attempts are being resolutely opposed by the SWAPO leaders. At their conference in Dar es Salaam on 4 May the foreign ministers of the frontline states supported the memorandum SWAPO had on 30 April given the Contact Group in reply to its latest proposals for a Namibian settlement. During our discussions with the African leaders a great identity of views emerged on our attitudes to the Namibia problem.

[Question] In what perspective, if any, did you discuss Angola, Zambia and Tanzania's relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I must say first of all that the Soviet side is satisfied with the development of relations with Angola, Zambia and Tanzania. These relations correspond to the interests of our people and to the interests of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace and social progress. During the talks the two sides noted the good progress made in bilateral relations, but the emphasis was on the outlook and potentialities of the future. We discussed continuing the fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries in all areas. In general, our discussions showed that the Soviet Union's cooperation with Angola, Zambia and Tanzania would continue to develop along lines in the interests of our nations.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH NIGERIA -- An agreement on cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Mines and Agriculture has been signed in Lagos. The agreement envisages the expansion of links and contacts between the two countries' foreign trade organizations. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2104 GMT 19 May 82 LD]

EL SALVADOR'S NEW CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY VIEWED

LD252358 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 25 May 82

[By TASS comentator Sergey Kudryavskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS -- The new government of Salvador that was brought into power with the United States' assistance is not going to decide acute social and economic problems of the country. The very idea of holding an agrarian reform in the country was rejected at the first meeting of the "Constitutional Assembly" which is headed by fascist Major Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Naturally, it should not have been expected that the "deputies of the Constitutional Assembly" would be expressing the interests of the masses of the Salvadoran people for this "legislative body" consists of members of the right-wing and ultra-right parties that are closely connected with the local oligarchy and foreign capital. They are not concerned over hunger, diseases and poverty of the Salvadoran people. They see the only way of solving the Salvadoran crisis in suppressing actions of the Salvadoran patriots for democracy and genuine independence. Chairman of the "assembly" d'Aubuisson whom the foreign press describes as Salvadoran Mussolini openly makes threats to destroy the patriots with napalm. "Suffice it to kill 200 thousands communists and peace in the country will be restored within three months time", he said.

From verbal threats the bloody regime passes on to concrete deeds. The authorities are now preparing a large-scale punitive operation against the rebels. Over 15 hundred officers and men who underwent special training at U.S. military bases will take part in the punitive operation.

The "elections" in Salvador have not resulted in any changes. The blood of innocent peaceful people, among them woemn, children, old people, is being spilt. The death toll reached 40 thousand.

The reactionary Salvadoran regime would not remain in power a day if it were not for the U.S. military assistance. The Reagan administration proclaiming that a "democratic process" is under way in Salvador increases the flow of up-to-date military equipment approved the administration's proposal on the granting of 60 million dollars to the Salvadoran military. This year the United States military and economic aid made up 140 million dollars and President Reagan hopes to allocate another 126 million dollars as economic aid in the framework of the "plan for the Caribbean Basin." In reality the United States' economic aid leads only to the enrichment of the Salvadoran ruling clique and does not reach the masses.

The United States' support for the bloody regime in Salvador shows again that Washington is an accomplice in suppressing the national liberation movements in Latin America, in the policy of genocide in Salvador.

PRAVDA LEADING ARTICLE ON FOOD PROGRAM

LD260922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 26 May 82

[PRAVDA leading article: "For the Good of the People;" published 25 May]

[Text] A routine plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held on 24 May 1982. The plenum heard and discussed a report by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the USSR food program for the period up to 1990 and the measures to implement it, a program drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the initiative and with the direct participation of the rapporteur.

In the big and exceptionally pithy report, permeated with a spirit of creativity, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave a profound and all-round analysis of the results of the development of the country's agroindustrial complex and revealed the basic guidelines for its further progress and the ways and means of implementing the food program. This report is a major contribution to scientific communism, to Marxist-Leninist theory on the agrarian question and to the practical solution of the food problem.

The aim of the program and of the measures contained in it is to ensure reliable food supplies for the country's population within the shortest possible period. This is not only a top priority economic task but an urgent sociopolitical task. Satisfaction of the vital needs of the Soviet people, the report stresses most emphatically, has been and remains a major program demand of our party. The food program is the fruit of the collective efforts of party, administrative and economic organs, scientists, leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and specialists. It takes extensive account of press material, letters and proposals from working people.

Summing up the results of work in agriculture, the rapporteur noted that in the years which have elapsed since the historic March 1965 CPSU Central Committee plenum there has been a qualitative renewal of the material and technical basis of this sector of the economy. The power available per worker increased more than threefold. The stock of irrigated and drained land increased by 70 percent. Mineral fertilizer supplies trebled. Specialized livestock complexes and large poultry factory-farms with industrial production technology were put into operation. Highly efficient interfarm and agroindustrial enterprises and associations are developing. As a result of this labor, productivity on kolkhzes and sovkhozes has almost doubled.

New industries serving agriculture were established, such as machine-building for livestock and fodder production, rural construction, the mixed feed and microbiological industry. Agricultural machine-building was developed considerably. The fixed production assets of food industries have increased by 170 percent over the past three 5-year plan periods.

Profound changes have occurred in the living and working conditions of the Soviet peasantry. Many social matters have been resolved successfully.

It is known that the opponents of socialism try to hush up or belittle the successes of our agriculture. Nevertheless, in spite of considerable caprices of nature, gross agricultural production has increased from an average of R82.2 billion a year in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period to R123.9 billion in the 10th 5-year Plan period, a growth of 50 percent. An appreciable, weighty growth, the more so if one takes into account that the corresponding indicator in the EEC countries was 31 percent and in the United States of America 29 percent. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that our natual conditions are much less favorable. Our legacy in the field of agriculture was also unenviable.

During these years of 1961-1980, there was a considerable increase in production of all basic types of agricultural produce.

Average yearly production of grain crops increased from 130.3 to 205 million tons, that of sugar beet from 59.2 to 88.7 million tons. There was also a considerable increase in production of other agricultural products. Over 15 years, per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased by 41 percent, that of milk and dairy products by 25 percent, that of eggs nearly twofold, that of vegetables by 35 percent, that of vegetable oil by 24 percent and that of sugar by 30 percent.

The directives of the March CPSU Central Committee plenum, developed by a number of subsequent plenums and by the 24th to 26th CPSU Congresses, formed, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, the basis of the party's current agrarian policy -- a scientific policy, a correct policy -- from which we have not deviated and will not deviate. Nevertheless, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved; we cannot fail to see that the food problem is far from being removed from the agenda. In general calorie requirements of the food ration of Soviet people meets physiological norms, but the variety of food needs improvement. The demand for meat and dairy products is not met, and there is a shortage of vegetables and fruit. Disruptions in the food trade occur in a number of regions.

Having revealed the objective and subjective causes and factors of the shortage of certain types of food, the rapporteur noted that taking circumstances into consideration, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has decided to draw up a specific food program. A systematic, comprehensive, coordinated approach, the uniting of efforts of both agriculture itself and the industries, transport and trade serving it, and the subordination of all their activity to the overall final aim -- the production of high-quality food products and their delivery to the consumer -- are a most important characteristic of the food program. A further increase in work efficiency in both agriculture and related industries and a decisive transition to predominently intensive factors of growth are the most effective and practically the only way of solving it.

The rapporteur went on to quote data on the planned dynamics of agricultural production. The main thing today, and even more so tomorrow, is to raise yields by means of improving plant breeding and seed growing, by efficient use of fertilizer and by introducing a scientifically based system of farming which takes into account the natural conditions of each zone and oblast, rayon and farm. The need to increase milk yields and the average weight of livestock for procurement makes it of paramount importance to improve the quality of the stock, to improve breeding, to rear highly-productive breeds, to increase fodder production substantially and to improve its quality and rational use.

In solving these problems, important tasks face our science, which has the job of drawing up the ways and means of intensifying agricultural production. The course of intensification and efficiency presupposes the accelerated development of industries linked with agriculture. Hence, the program envisages the necessary upsurge in the food and meat and daily industry, the increase in the capacities of cold storage facilities and elevators and the development of packaging.

Maximum attention must be paid to commissioning on time facilities of the agroindustrial complex which make it possible to achieve the greatest growth in food production in a short period. These facilities should be regarded as top-priority construction projects of the country.

Measures for social reconstruction of the countryside are an organic part of the program. What is meant here is the building of well-appointed housing, mainly of the farmstead type with outbuildings for a personal subsidiary holding; expansion of construction of schools, children's preschool institutions and clubs; and improvement of medical, trade and everyday services for the rural population. It is planned to allocate approximately R160 billion for these purposes in the 1980's. This is not only a big sum but a big policy aimed at eradicating the substantial social differences between town and countryside.

The program also deals carefully with foreign economic relations. It proceeds from the need to reduce imports of food from capitalist countries. This is all the more important in that the leadership of certain states is striving to turn ordinary commercial operations such as grain sales into a means of pressure on our country, into an instrument of political pressure. We have never put up with that, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated, and we do not intend to put up with it.

It is necessary, it was noted at the plenum, to regard specific targets for production of one type of food or another as the minimum. It is important to make every effort not only to fulfill but to overfulfill these targets. Noting that the food program puts forward long-term, medium-term and urgent tasks brooking no delay, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that it is on the latter, the urgent tasks brooking no delay, that we should focus our attention. It is necessary to do everything to ensure that the food program yields its first fruit as early as this year. For this it is important for each rayon, each oblast and each republic carefully to consider and implement a clear-cut system of measures to fight waste and ensure uninterrupted work in procurement, transport and trade organizations. The fight against waste must also be waged in the sphere of consumption, in public catering, sanatoriums, holiday homes, and in each family.

Personal subsidiary holdings and orchard and kitchen-garden cooperatives, whose share in the production of agricultural produce is quite weighty, and also the fullest utilization of the potential of subsidiary holdings of enterprises and organizations are also reflected in the program. Obligatory and systematic assistance to these holdings can produce rapid and tangible yields.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum fully and in entirely approved the proposals and conclusions set out in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and decided to take them as the basis of the practical activity of party, state and economic bodies, trade union and Komsomol organizations in implementing the food program and in the consistent implementation of the CPSU agrarian policy.

The plenum approved the USSR food program for the period up to 1990, drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Along with the food program of the CPSU Central Committee plenum examined a system of measures aimed at improving the management of the agroindustrial complex, perfecting the economic mechanism and its functioning and development. Methods of management and planning, means of incentive and the economic mechanism, the rapporteur noted, should create conditions for highly productive work. These directives of principle constitute the essence of a number of decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers approved by a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

These decisions speak of an extensive and varied system of measures designed to promote the successful development of agriculture and of the whole agroindustrial complex. It concerns the singling out, for the first time in our practice, of the agroindustrial complex as an independent unit of planning and management. This creates the possibility of combining better and more efficiently territorial, industrial and target-oriented planning. It is based on the ultimate result, and aim: the uninterrupted supply of food to the country. To this aim, the system of management of agriculture and related industries, both in the center and locally, a system forming a single whole, is subordinated.

Agroindustrial associations are being set up in rayons, krays, oblasts and autonomous republics, as are agroindustrial commissions in the union republics and in the center. In this, the CPSU Central Committee has proceeded and proceeds from the need to strengthen kolkhozes and sovkhozes in every way and to increase their organizational and economic independence.

Measures are envisaged to create real cost-accounting and to ensure the further upsurge of agriculture. The procurement prices for cattle, pigs, sheep, milk, grain crops, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and certain other products are being raised from 1 January 1983. Price increases are also being raised for products produced in poorer conditions on farms which operate at a loss or farms of low profitability. State expenditure for these purposes will amount to R16 billion per annum.

State aid for housing construction and the construction and maintenance of children's preschool institutions, Pioneer camps, clubs and other cultural and everyday service establishments and roads at kolkhozes of low profitability and at farms which operate at a loss is being increased. It is envisaged that R3.3 billion will be allocated for these purposes each year. These funds must be used to the greatest effect.

To improve the financial position of kolkhozes it has been decided to write off or to defer repayment of debts to the state amounting to over R20 billion. Remuneration of work on sovkhozes and kolkhozes farms is being improved. It is planned to introduce widely the team and collective contract work system and the piecework and bonus system. Natural and climatic conditions will be taken into account in greater measure in remuneration of work. Increments are being instituted for uninterrupted service. The salaries of managers, specialists and employees of sovkhozes are being increased by an average of 30 percent, and so is the role of payment in kind for kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers.

New possibilities for the further upsurge of agricultural production are being created by the perfection of the democratic principles of management of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Serious changes are being introduced in relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the organizations serving them. Apart from the services provided, the results of agricultural production and the output of produce will be taken as the basis in assessing the work of such organizations. The activities of procurement organizations will be assessed in direct relation to the fulfillment of plans for procuring agricultural produce.

Our cadres in the countryside have grown immeasurably and are in a position to resolve big and complicated tasks. Trust in the leaders, a demanding and interested approach to their work, encouragement of initiative and at the same time enhancement of personal responsibility for the job entrusted -- this is the essence of the party's policy on the matter of cadres in the countryside.

Over R30 billion will be spent additionally in 1983 on implementing measures to strengthen the kolkhozes and sovkhozes economically, to keep cadres at their jobs and to stimulate agriculture production. It is important for these funds to create soon an appreciable increase in output, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said. To implement the food program everything should be put to use -- the knowledge and organizing ability of cadres and all the party's rich experience in working with the masses. A most important role here belongs to the rural raykoms and rayon party organizations. The Communists -- and there are quite a few of them in the countryside -- 6 million which is one-third of the party's membership -- must set an example of selfless work, initiative, will and persistence in implementing the program.

Much depends on agricultural production managers. It is important, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, for the manager to be a man in the right place, for leadership to be stable. Otherwise it is difficult to raise agricultural production to the level of modern requirements.

For our constructive plans to be implemented, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, it is necessary for us to preserve peace. At the same time the successful fulfillment of our plans is an important prerequisite for strengthening the cause of peace. The work of Soviet people is the most reliable basis for strengthening the might and prosperity of our homeland.

The food program we are examining, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, is not only a radical turn in the upsurge of agriculture and related industries, in its character and scale it is called upon to ensure the progress of the entire national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed firm confidence that party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic bodies, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, specialists and scientists, industrial workers, all country dwellers and working people in towns will do everything necessary to implement the decisions adopted by the Central Committee plenum and that they will organize nationwide socialist competition for the attainment of the set targets for increasing food resources as one of the main conditions for steadily improving the well-being of Soviet people and strengthening the economic might of our homeland.

COMPARISON OF CPSU CC PLENUM DECISION ON FOOD PLAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 May carries on page 1 the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution "On the Draft USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990." Comparison with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 25 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 13, reveals the following variations:

Second paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: ... of party, state and economic bodies....

Fourth paragraph, line six reads in PRAVDA: ...on additional measures to keep [zakrepleniye] staff at kolkhozes....

Last paragraph on page R 13, line four reads in PRAVDA: ... the culture of farming and animal husbandry....

FURTHER ON 19TH ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Comparison of CPSU Message

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 May carries on page 1 the CPSU message to the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress. This message has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 7, revealing the following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins: [Text] To the 19th Komsomol Congress

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee warmly and cordially greets....

Page R 7, paragraph five, line three reads in PRAVDA ... of science and culture, to establish....

Same page, paragraph nine, line one reads in PRAVDA: ... young enthusiasts, augmenting the Komsomol's labor glory, are developing....

Same page, paragraph twelve, line two reads in PRAVDA: ... attitude toward study, and to seek to ensure that a worthy labor shift is trained at the school desk, in the workshop of the vocational and technical schools and in the student auditorium. The movement of....

Page R 8, paragraph two, line two reads in PRAVDA: ... in the future tirelessly to bring up....

Same page, same paragraph, line six reads in PRAVDA: ... antisocial behavior, of a consumerist attitude toward life....

Same page, paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: ... might of the motherland. This is particularly....

Same paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: ... military and patriotic education of young....

After the last paragraph, PRAVDA adds:

Long live the Lenin Komsomol -- the leading detachment of young builders of communism!

Long live glorious Soviet youth!

Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to the victory of communism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

Polish Delegate's Speech

LD200958 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS -- "Working for peace and disarmament and educating the younger generation in the spirit of devotion to peace are among the prime tasks facing our organisations," Jerzy Jaskiernia, leader of a delegation from the Socialist Unions of Polish youth, told the 19th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol here today.

He greeted the delegates on behalf of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the Union of Polish Young Pioneers, the Union of Rural Youth and the Socialist Union of Polish Youth.

The Polish youth, united in socialist youth unions, thinks highly of the heroic exploits of Soviet YCL-ers in the struggle against Nazi Germany. "It is in the joint struggle against fascism that our friendship, the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms was forged. Some 600,000 soldiers of the Soviet Army, which together with the Polish Army brought liberation to my people, fell fighting on Polish soil," Gerzy Jaskerni said.

He said the 19th Komsomol Congress is taking place amid aggravated world tensions. The forces of imperialism and reaction, who have, in particular, taken advantage of the internal situation in Poland, have been particularly active of late in their efforts to weaken the socialist community. The warlike policy of the United States and other NATO countries make the threat to peace ever more greater. The socialist countries' counter to this policy a policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between countries with different social systems. "The Soviet Union's peace initiatives towards disarmament have acquired special importance in our struggle for peace," the head of the Polish delegation emphasized.

"The situation in which my country has found itself," Gerzy Jaskerni said, "has set new tasks before the socialist unions of youth. These include, above all, the need to enhance the ideological cohesion of the unions' members and increase their ideological and political influence on the entire young generation of Poland. Our youth unions are guided in their activities by the experience of the Soviet Komsomol."

He said that the unions of Polish youth are actively supporting the leadership of the party and the government and mobilising their members for efforts to overcome the negative phenomena and effects of the socio-political and economic crisis in Poland.

GDR Delegate's Speech

LD191726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1960 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (ADN) -- The FDJ [Free German Youth] wholeheartedly supports the peace program proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's recent peace proposals to ease tensions, limit arms and achieve disarmament. This was stated today by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Politburo at the 19th Komsomol Congress in Moscow. He said: "We all strongly feel that to safeguard world peace is the central task facing mankind today. NATO's plans to site new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe must not be realized. Peace must be defended against NATO weapons."

He conveyed the greetings of the members of the FDJ and the 'Ernst Thaelmann' pioneer organization. Friendship with the Soviet Union and the firm alliance between the FDJ and Komsomol, he said, are a constant inspiration for FDJ members in their work to build socialism in the country of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

Argentine Delegate's Speech

LD211230 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol will become an inspiring incentive for the progressive youth of the whole world in the struggle for peace, against reaction and imperialism, the congress was told today by the general secretary of the Federation of Komsomol Youth of Argentina, Patricio Echegaray.

The special significance of the congress is determined by the complexity of the present situation in the world that is characterised by the growth of international tension and of the danger of war, he said. The aggressive actions of imperialist circles are directed at whipping up the arms race and military hysteria.

The events of recent weeks in the South Atlantic should be viewed in the context of imperialism's sinister plans because these events reflect the threat posed by imperialism not only in this area but also in the whole world, Patricio Echegaray said.

The Thatcher government is boycotting with the U.S. administration's direct support all attempts to solve the outstanding issues by way of talks and is preparing a new escalation of military actions, Patricio Echegaray noted. The position of the Reagan government in the question of the Malvinas Islands and support for Britain's colonialist claims have resulted in a sharp crisis in the system of inter-American relations that was imposed on the peoples by the United States which regards Latin America as its backyard.

The people and youth of Argentina are now exerting every effort to repulse the aggression, he said. We strive for an end to the bloodshed and for the attainment of peace.

We are firmly convinced that it is necessary to mobilize international public opinion to put an end to the hostilities and start talks within the framework of the United Nations organisation, Patricio Echegaray stressed. These talks should provide for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and their natural wealth. At the same time the stationing of imperialism's military bases on these islands is impermissible.

El Salvador Delegate's Speech

LD210930 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- "I would like to convey to the Leninist Komsomol the fraternal revolutionary greetings from my comrades-members of the Communist Youth of El Salvador who are fighting against the bloody dictatorship arms in hand in the ranks of the Farabunda Marti National Liberation Front", delegates of the 19th congress of the Soviet Komsomol in Moscow were told by Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth of El Salvador Organisation Manuel Rodriguez.

The escalation of American interference in the affairs of El Salvador threatens to aggravate still further the situation in countries of Central America and the Caribbean, he said.

All responsibility for this rests fully with the Reagan administration which stints no efforts and means in supporting the military-authoritarian dictatorships and oligarchic regimes that are pursuing a policy of genocide against their own peoples. The imperialists refuse to recognise the right of my people to self-determination and strive at all cost to prevent the people from coming to power, Manuel Rodriguez said further.

The extensive moral and political support that is given to our struggle confirms the justness of the cause for which we are fighting, the guest from El Salvador said. We want to express our profound appreciation for the solidarity which is shown with our struggle by Soviet youth headed by the Leninist Komsomol.

Palestinian Delegate's Speech

LD211432 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- "Democratic youth of the whole world follows closely the progress of work of the 19th Congress of Soviet Komsomol, for Soviet youth has always been in the vanguard of the international youth movement", said Nasir Kudva, president of the General Union of Palestinian Students. He was speaking at the 19th Congress of Soviet Komsomol today. He noted that the congress was being held at a time when the international situation seriously deteriorated. World imperialism was artificially working up tensions in various regions of the world, sabotaging talks on the limitation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, rendering assistance to Zionist Israeli rulers, and the colonial-racist regime of South Africa.

"To this day the Israeli aggression in the Middle East continues with the direct assistance of U.S. imperialism", Nasir Kudva said. "The best sons of the Arab people are dying from the bullets of the occupation army on the Israeli-occupied territories".

"Despite all this, Palestinians continue their just struggle under the guidance of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO is fighting for the exercise of the legitimate rights of Palestinians to return to their homes, and to decide their future themselves, for the right to establish an independent national state. In this struggle we solidarise with the national patriotic forces of Lebanon", he stressed. "Thanks to the support coming from all peaceful forces, above all the USSR and socialist countries we are confident of the ultimate victory of the Palestinian people", said Nasir Kudva, who was warmly received by the congress delegates.

SRV Delegate's Speech

OW211422 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 21 -- Young people in Vietnam fully support the Soviet Union's peace programme for the 80's and the efforts made by other socialist countries to preserve world peace and the gains of socialism, declared Vu Mao, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Addressing the 19th Congress of the Soviet Union's Leninist Young Communist League in Moscow on Wednesday, Vu Mao said that the youth of Vietnam strongly supported the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and over revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism, Zionism and other reactionary forces, and for peace, national independence and social progress. Vietnamese youth will do their utmost to help strengthen anti-imperialist solidarity within the world movement of democratic and progressive youth, he said.

DPRK Delegate's Speech

PM251253 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 6

["Abbreviated" version of speech delivered at 29 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress by Kim Chang-yong, vice chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee]

[Text] Allow me first of all to warmly greet the 19th Komsomol Congress and all the congress delegates and to convey fraternal friendly greetings from DPRK young people to Soviet young men and women on behalf of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee and all Korean young men and women. [applause]

Korean young people have felt and continue to feel friendship for the Soviet Union's people and young people. We rejoice at the successes achieved by the Soviet Union's young people in social transformations and the country's consolidation and development. We sincerely wish new success to the fraternal Soviet people and their younger generation, who are waging a struggle to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (applause)

In April this year Korea's people and young people reelected Comrade Kim Il-song DPRK president. The DPRK's people and young people are waging an active struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the acceleration of the independent peaceful unification of the country.

Today the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea is monolithically rallying broad circles of young people around the party organizationally and ideologically and organizing and mobilizing them in the struggle to fulfill the impressive long-term socialist building tasks mapped out by the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress.

The American imperialists are today persistently pursuing a reactionary "Two-Koreas" policy, deploying large numbers of aggressive troops and mass destruction weapons in South Korea, organizing large-scale military maneuvers and actively inciting South Korean military-fascist elements to unleash war.

As before, many barriers remain on the path to the unification of the motherland. We take this opportunity to express profound gratitude to fraternal Soviet young people and the progressive young people of the entire world for their active support and solidarity with our struggle for the motherland's unification. (applause)

We also take this opportunity to express full support and firm solidarity with the struggle of the socialist countries' young people against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of socialism, with the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American countries' young people against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and for the building of a new society with the struggle of capitalist countries' young people against capitalist exploitation and oppression and for democratic freedom, vital rights and social liberation.

Today the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the Soviet Union are developing successfully in the interests of the two countries' peoples and young people. Rallied with the young people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the young people of the nonaligned countries and all the world's progressive young people, we will continue to struggle energetically against imperialism and for peace and democracy, national independence and the triumph of the cause of socialism.

Border Guard's Speech

PM251047 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 5

["Abbreviated" version of speech delivered at 20 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress by I. Yu Pyatykh, detachment commander at a Red Banner Eastern Border District border guard post]

[Excerpt] We frontline soldiers are constantly aware of the complexity of the present-day international situation. Our class enemy is making increasingly persistent attempts to test the border guard servicemen's staunchness. Recently I myself had occasion to participate in detaining a violator of the state border. The border post was roused by an alarm and reached the site of the violation in a matter of minutes. The violator was unsuccessful in attempting to exploit the darkness and difficulty of the terrain. The border guards acted efficiently and resolutely and the enemy was rendered harmless. And on behalf of the border guards who at this moment are patrolling the paths they guard I assure your dear Leninist party, its Central Committee, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and the delegates to the 19th Komsomol Congress that the USSR's border will continue to be sacred and inviolate. (prolonged applause)

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PM250715 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the 19th Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] The 19th Komsomol Congress continued 19 May in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Warmly greeted by those present, Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, A.P. Kirilenko, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Ponomarev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh and M.V. Zimyanin participated in the congress work.

The following participated in the discussion of the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol Central Auditing Commission reports: V.P. Shaplyko, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee; Yu. Ye. Yegorov, leader of a multiskilled team on the Bamstroyput construction administration's No 576 construction and installation train in Chitinskaya Oblast; B. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; I.V. Grinko, machine operator at the at the Ya. S. Kalashnikov Kolkhoz in Levokumskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray; V.N. Shvydchenko, leader of a team of fitters at the Serp i Molot engine construction association; D.G. Karpov, three times world chess champion, USSR honored master of sport and chairman of the Soviet Peace Foundation; and V.M. Kaplenkova, spinner at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy spinning and weaving factory in Ivanovo.

On 19 May 1982 the congress delegates and guests joined Young Pioneers and party, Komsomol and Pioneer movement veterans in celebrating the 60th anniversary of All-Union V.I. Lenin Pioneer Organization in Red Square. Those present greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause, toasts to the Communist Party and the motherland and shouts of "Hurrah!" the message from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee , chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and wise mentor of young people, to the All-Union V.I. Lenin Pioneer Organization. The message was read out by Comrade B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The Pioneers' parade developed into a stirring demonstration of the younger generation's devotion to Lenin's immortal ideas, to the cause of the Communist Party and to the banner of Great October and was the young Leninists' collective report to the 19th Komsomol Congress and their tried-and-tested leader -- the Komsomol.

Comrades V.V. Grishin, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov and M.V. Zimyanin were on the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum platform.

After the parade the congress resumed its work. The following participated in the discussion of the reports: N.I. Makeyeva, senior Pioneer leader at the No 82 secondary school in Voronezh; I.N. Ordzhonikidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; A.N. Tsaregorodtsev, first secretary of Sverdlovskiy Komsomol Obkom; V.G. Motkov, student at the Novosibirsk Electrical Engineering Institute; M.K. Rukmane, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee; V.R. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; A.A. Brandukov, leader of a team of fitters at the Izhorskiy Zavid production association in Leningrad; D.M. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; V.A. Tagay, electric locomotive driver at the Bryansk-P station locomotive depot; A.A. Bulgarkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; A.V. Maslov, first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy Komsomol Kraykom; D.L. Zolotukhin, actor at the USSR M. Gorkiy Academy Arts Theater in Moscow and secretary of the Komsomol organization; V.A. Strelenko, 10th grade teacher at the Loginovskaya secondary school in Pavlodarskiy Rayon, Omskaya Oblast; A.A. Kokoshin, doctor of historical sciences and section chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada.

All the speakers said that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the CPSU Central Committee message to the Konsomol congress are documents of massive mobilizing and inspirational force which contribute to even more active participation by millions of young men and women in the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The delegates assured the CPSU Central Committee that Konsomol members and young people will cherish and multiply the priceless gains of the world's first state of victorious socialism, of the society building communism.

The congress elected a commission to draft a 19th Komsomol Congress resolution.

The session participants were addressed by Stanka Shopoa, first secretary of the Dmitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Gyorgiy Fejti, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee; Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League Central Committee; Egon Krenz, first secretary of Free German Youth Central Council, and Carlos Lage Davila, first secretary of the Cuban Union of Young Communists National Committee.

The speeches by the foreign delegation leaders were warmly applauded.

Expressing the will of Komsomol members and all young men and women of our country to strengthen solidarity among young fighters for peace and for the shining ideals of mankind, the 19th Komsomol Congress unanimously adopted an appeal to the youth of the world "Let Us Not Permit the World To Be Blown Up!"

The congress is receiving numerous greetings messages, congratulations and reports from Komsomol organization, labor collectives, educational establishments, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, Komsomol members and young people expressing cordial gratitude and appreciation to the Leninist party and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their paternal concern and great confidence in the younger generation and reporting new patriotic initiatives and stepped-up socialist pledges in aid of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The congress continues 20 May.

Yepishev Speech

PM251211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 82 p 2

[Apparent text of "Speech by Army General A.A. Yepishev, Chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate," at 19 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades! Allow me, on behalf of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, to convey to the congress delegates our army greetings and wishes for success in your work, good health and prosperity.

Every day of the congress' work graphically convinces us how deeply conscious young Leninists are of their tremendous responsibility for our motherland's destiny. The spirit of revolutionary romance and the atmosphere of labor and social enthusiasm for which the older Komsomol generations were always renowned are not fading and live on!

Soviet Youth is wonderful. And the Lenin Komsomol is the leading detachment, the vanguard of youth. The party naturally sees it as its loyal assistant and combat reserve and values highly its contribution to building a communist society.

The CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the 19th Komsomol Congress is imbued with concern for the Komsomol. The warm, heartfelt words spoken by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the Komsomol Congress fill the hearts both of young Leninists and of Komsomol veterans with pride in the deeds of the young generation.

They were uttered by a man whose Komsomol youth was tempered in the difficult decade of the commencement of Soviet power, and spoken by a Communist who has now been marching in the ranks of the Leninist party's guard for more than half a century.

For Komsomol members and the young, as well as for all Soviet people, the life and ebullient activity of Leonid Ilich serve as a reliable guideline and a model of unshakable loyalty to the Communist Party's ideals and devotion to our people.

The tasks posed in the speech are tasks associated with an orientation to the future, with the prospects of our further progress. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's program speech and the Komsomol Congress decisions will undoubtedly become not only a personal landmark in the biography of its delegates but a reference point for all subsequent labor of Soviet youth in scaling the heights outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

It has become an immutable law of Komsomol life to organize its practical activity according to Lenin, who taught us to behave so as to "be a shock group which gives its assistance in any work and displays its initiative and enterprise." Komsomol members are loyal to Lenin's behest -- they devote their entire reserve of young strength, energy and enthusiasm to the struggle for communism. The Youth League considers it a matter of great honor to participate in fostering in the young generation readiness to defend the motherland.

The Soviet Army's coeval, the Komsomol, has been linked to the armed forces by very strong bonds since the distant days of the campaign to master the "ABC of military affairs" to our own days. Our combat traditions have absorbed the mass heroism, selflessness and courage of Komsomol members, and their military valor is reflected in the orders decorating the combat banners of units and ships. We are in no doubt that the Komsomol will continue to prepare a worthy reinforcement for the Soviet Armed Forces.

The task whose fulfillment the party and people have entrusted to Soviet servicemen is responsible and honorable. It is to defend our people's peaceful labor and socialism's gains. To this end servicemen are keeping combat watch in all corners of our great country and outside it. And everywhere, as befits a Soviet citizen, they worthily bear the lofty title of patriots and internationalists.

When we speak of army and navy servicemen, we especially emphasize that they are mainly young people. Military units and ships' crews are essentially multinational youth collectives, whose basis is comprised of Komsomol members.

The combat readiness of troops and naval forces largely depends on the ideological maturity, military skill and discipline of young servicemen. Therefore, it is understandable what important tasks the Army and Navy Komsomol resolves. I can inform you with satisfaction that our Komsomol members realize this and justify with honor the title of the Komsomol's Combat Detachment!

Commanders, political organs and party organizations see the Army and Navy Komsomol as an effective force and boldly rely on it in resolving all combat training and educational tasks. Among servicemen who are Komsomol members the ranks of those with excellent training results are constantly growing; more than two-thirds of them are highly rated specialists, and half of them have an allied speciality and exceed combat normatives. They successfully passed the test of combat maturity during the Zapad-81 exercises.

You can judge the fact that young servicemen are zealously mastering the soldier's science of winning by the orders, medals and insignia of military valor on the chests of representatives of the Army and Navy Komsomol who are congress delegates.

It is also possible to name many units and ships whose Komsomol collectives embody our armed forces and are distinguished by combat coordination, discipline and constant readiness and ability to act skillfully in any situation. These collectives include the Komsomol organization of the missile unit named for the Komsomol's 60th anniversary. It has a good name in the army and the navy.

A repeated initiator of socialist competition and rated excellent for 10 years in succession now, the unit has been awarded the USSR Defense Ministry pennant for courage and military valor. The Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner "For Successes in the Communist Education of Youth" has been permanently awarded to the unit's Komsomol members.

They participate enthusiastically, not yielding their positions, in the all-army socialist competition devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This is a special date for military collectives because they themselves are a kind of mirror of the international alliance of our country's peoples. Therefore servicemen of every nationality are seeking to mark the jubilee with new successes in fulfilling their military duty. This is how Komsomol members serve in the Komsomol missile unit.

Soldiers' hands know not only how to hold a submachinegun, drive a tank, fly an airplane or aim a missile or gun at a target. They also know how to build and create. Many military construction workers have greeted the Komsomol Congress by fulfilling their half-year plan. Railroad servicemen are doing shock work on the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur main railroad. Since the 18th Komsomol Congress thousands of servicemen, after completing their service, have joined the collectives of All-Union Komsomol shock construction projects.

The great spiritual strength of army and navy personnel is based on the sound foundation of its ideological tempering, and the Army and Navy Komsomol sees it as the party's most important mission to make the fullest use of its educational potential for continuing the process of the civic maturation of youth begun by the family, the school and the labor collective. Therefore, Komsomol organizations, working under the leadership of political organs and party organizations, not only strive for profound and sound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism but develop in young servicemen the skills of social activeness and the ardor of conscious fighters for the realization of communist ideals.

The need for this is particularly important now that the situation in the modern world is so troubled and uneasy. The anticommunism and anti-Sovietism of the bellicose forces of imperialism and, above all, of the United States and its accomplices are making the danger of war a grim reality of our time.

Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet Government, while waging a consistent struggle for peace, are undertaking everything necessary to ensure the reliabe defense of our state and the security of our friends and allies. Realizing this, Soviet servicemen have rallied still more closely beneath the party's banner and are prepared, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin willed them to uphold their communist honor "in front of anyone at any time!"

In the present situation the Army and Navy Komsomol, guided by the USSR defense minister's orders, deems it its key task, together with political organs and party organizations, to foster in young servicemen the desire to strengthen the armed forces' combat readiness most conscientiously and carry out official duties impeccably.

It is not easy to achieve weighty results in resolving this task. The troops are now saturated with the latest combat hardware and weapons, and the nature and methods of warfare have changed. Combat training has become more strenuous, and demands on the quality of combat duty have increased. The significance of organization, executive efficiency and military discipline as a whole has increased many times over. If you also take into account the reduced time available for mastering a military speciality, it is prefectly obvious what high demands are made on servicemen's spiritual and physical qualities. In this connection we have an understandable store of knowledge and skills which young men bring with them into the army and how prepared they are for the difficulties of military service.

The military-patriotic education of the young plays an important role in the unified educational process of shaping the serviceman's personality. In our opinion, it has recently been activated and become more purposeful. We sense this in the annually growing level of the general educational preparation, cultural development and ideological maturity of draftees and in the number of Komsomol members among them, which has increased appreciably.

Of course, this is the result of the joint labor of party and soviet organizations and the DOSAAF, but the Komsomol's contribution is also noticeable here. The Komsomol Central Committee takes a creative, enterprising stand here. The Young Pioneers organization, which is celebrating its 60th anniversary during the work of the Congress, gives great assistance.

A serious approach and well-founded forms of military-patriotic education distinguish the Komsomol organizations of Belorussia and the Ukraine, Volgogradskaya, Minskaya, Omskaya and Khmelnitskaya Oblasts and the Bashkirskaya ASSR. A good basis has evolved here for systematic, purposeful and substantive work on preparing youth to defend the motherland. The Komsomol committees of Vinnitskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts and many other regions of our country maintain close ties with military units.

For all that has been done, however, we still have considerable reserves for improving military-patriotic work, above all from the viewpoint of improving its content.

We encounter instances -- albeit isolated ones -- where young men who enter army service display elements of political naivete, pacifism and unconcern in evaluating the military threat from our class enemies. These are obviously a result of the fact that in some places preparation of the young for military service boils down to mere concern about young people's acquisition of primary skills of military affairs. Of course, this is important, but it is far from everything. The class essence of patriotism is sometimes muffled in military-patriotic work. For it is not just attachment to Mother Nature that determines the substance of this concept. Its essence is far broader and more significant. Soviet patriotism is love of the socialist homeland, our social and state system and our Soviet way of life. It is one of the chief tasks of military-patriotic work to foster this love in the rising generation.

When preparing young men for military service certain Komsomol committees are not always consistent and persistent in fostering in them psychological readiness to overcome its complexities. An insufficiently critical approach to evaluating their actions and the lack of sound labor skills and understanding of the need ror strict military order hamper the adaptation of individual young people in military collectives.

We are also interested in the country's Komsomol taking a more active part in education a reinforcement for the Soviet officer corps and sending its best pupils to military schools. I would like Komsomol organizations to propagandize more actively the significance and usefulness of the profession of Soviet officer.

Service in the modern army demands of servicemen good physical training. However, it has to be said that among the generally healthy and strong young people of draft age there are also young men whose muscles need additional training. A significant proportion of "Ready for Labor and Defense" Badge winners, on entering units and ships, fail to fulfill the norms of the complex.

Our press writes vividly and truthfully about Soviet servicemen. There are many longstanding ardent devotees of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA among young servicemen. We read with interest its many materials on a heroic and patriotic theme. But, in our opinion, the successes of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, as well as of other youth publications, would be more impressive if this theme were given richer coverage and if combat training and the life of the troops were shown in a better thought-out manner.

The country's defense and the strengthening of its defense capability is our common cause, the cause of the whole people and the whole state. And we are all called upon to improve the preparation of further servicemen and military-patriotic work as a whole. As for the Army and Navy Komsomol, it will continue actively to perform military-patriotic work and to give all possible assistance to local Komsomol committees and DOSAAF organizations in preparing a worthy reinforcement for the armed forces.

The All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries was held here in the Kremlin on the eve of the Komsomol Congress. And it conducted a thorough discussion of questions of party leadership of the Army and Navy Komsomol. We hope that this, too, will serve the cause of further improving the quality and efficiency of Komsomol work in the army and navy.

Comrades! Soviet servicemen do not forget for an instant that peace is our people's priceless asset. The right to call ourselves soldiers of peace has been won for us through the selflessness, courage and heroism of many generations. We inform the Leninist party's Central Committee from the congress platform that our glorious army youth and the entire personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces will spare no effort or energy in the name of our beloved motherland's further blossoming and security! Vigilantly guarding the inviolability of its borders, they are always prepared to rebuff any aggressor!

TRUD NOTES BREZHNEV'S WARTIME EXPERIENCES

PM251149 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 11 May publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Pulse of the Planet" a 1,500-word dispatch by special correspondents R. Kolchanov and B. Stolpovskiy entitled "Edelweisses for Soldiers." The article quotes the wartime reminiscences of several people in Czechoslovakia's high Tatra region, in which they recall the presence there immediately after liberation by Soviet troops of "Maj Gen L.I. Brezhnev, chief of the 18th Army Political Section." They describe in particular his visit to the city of Poprad and to the (Karol Veyn) plant in Kezmarok and his meeting with Gen Ludvik Svoboda in the village of Strba in 1945.

KIRILENKO SPEAKS AT TUAPSE AWARD CEREMONY

PM131233 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 8 May 82 p 2

[TASS report: "For Courage and Labor: Presentation of the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, to the City of Tuapse"]

[Excerpts] Tuapse (Krasnodarskiy Kray), 7 May -- The Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, has been conferred upon the city of Tuapse for the courage and fortitude displayed by the city's working people in the years of the Great Patriotic War and for the successes achieved in economic and cultural building. A ceremonial session of the gorkom and city soviet devoted to the presentation of the high award to Tuapse was held here today jointly with representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and labor collectives.

The session participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Warmly greeted by the assembled people, A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the session.

To tumultuous applause he conveyed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's warmest congratulations to the city's inhabitants. Leonid Ilich, a direct participant in the battle for the Caucasus, the speaker said, cordially greets all veterans -- heroes of past battles who shielded the Black Sea coast from the enemy with their breasts and made the Caucasus Mountains impregnable. For the entire length of the war's fiery path -- from its beginning to the day of victory -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev inspired the fighters to military labor and exploits and to rout the enemy with his ardent party works and his personal courage, intrepidity and bravery.

The order with the sacred words "Patriotic War" is being presented to the city of Tuapse on the eve of one of our most precious festivals -- Victory Day. The Soviet people and their heroic armed forces bore on their shoulders the brunt of the struggle against fascism. We Soviet people are clearly aware that the socialst system is the source of our motherland's might and invincibility. Our society's moral and political unity took shape on the basis of socialism, and the Soviet people's cohesion around their own Communist Party became still closer.

Working people of all the Soviet nations, the speaker continued, are enthusiastically preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and are striving to celebrate that historic date with new successes in creating communism.

Every day of the Patriotic War was a day of mass heroism, unshakable fortitude and courage. The battle for Tuapse went down as a bright page in its annals.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech in Novorossiysk: "Nor did the enemy manage to pass in the region of Tuapse, although he concentrated as many as 10 divisions there. The fascists were halted in the region of the Indyuk and Semashko Mountains by servicemen of the 18th Assault Army and the inhabitants of that small but glorious seaside city." Such a high evaluation fills the heart of every frontline soldier and every inhabitant of the city with a sense of pride. As is known, after the failure of its intention of breaking through to the Transcaucasus via the Novorossiysk salient the German fascist command undertook an offensive in the Maykop-Tuapse salient at the end of September 1942. In the days when the enemy had no more than 30 km to go to Tuapse, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words rang out like the motherland's command in the trenches and entrenchments: "Every height, every valley and every spring is ours and must remain ours forever. The road to Berlin starts here." And so it was. The enemy did not get into the city. Tuapse became, as it were, the younger brother of the celebrated hero-cities, sharing their heroic destiny and glory.

A.P. Kirilenko went on to point out that in Tuapse's frontline biography the page associated with its transformation into a hospital-city is unforgettable.

Today, he said, there are not many participants in the past battles among us. The speaker proposed honoring their bright memory with a minute's silence.

The military award being presented today is, at the same time, nationwide recognition of your successes in economic and cultural building. Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and the citizens' selfless labor, Tuapse was rapidly rebuilt and has enjoyed further development. The city of sailors and ship repairers, oilmen and machine builders, railroad, construction and food industry workers has become one of the kray's important industrial centers. At the same time your bounteous places are assuming ever-increasing importance as health resorts. The city's working people have done a great deal in recent years. The 10th 5-Year Plan targets were fulfilled ahead of schedule for all indicators of industrial production, transport and construction. You also worked well in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Things are going well with you this year, too. This is the result of the work of production collectives and of the activity of the city party organization and the city soviet.

In noting your achievements we at the same time note the successes of the entire Soviet Kuban. As is known, the people of the Kuban have achieved new successes in developing industry and agriculture. Despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions last year, Krasnodarskiy Kray gave the motherland more than 4 million tons of grain and fulfilled the state plans for sales of livestock products. These achievements were evaluated highly at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. The struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the recommendations and instructions advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the trade union congress and at the festivities in Tashkent now determines the content of the work of our party and the entire Soviet people. Party decisions and documents clearly indicate what the attention and energy of every party organization and every labor collective must primarily be concentrated on.

The party sees food as one of the problems which affect each and every one of us. A.R. Kirilenko drew attention to the need to increase the return on the funds being invested in agriculture and to make better use of land, mineral fertilizers and equipment. It is vitally important to grow a good harvest this year and produce more arable farming and livestock products.

Stating that raising production efficiency in all sectors of the national economy in every way is the common key task, the speaker expressed confidence that the Communists and all working people of the city of Tuapse and Krasnodarskiy Kray will scale still greater economic heights by persistently improving their work.

A.P. Kirilenko dwelt on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. We Soviet people, he said, are proud that our motherland -- the first country of socialism -- bears aloft the banner of peace and that the Soviet Union's policy is a powerful factor of international security and social progress. The outstanding role in elaborating and implementing the Leninist foreign policy course of the land of the soviets, he emphasized, belongs to the general secretary of our party's Central Committee. The Soviet people and all progressive people on earth see Leonid Ilich as the outstanding man of our age, the continuer of the great Lenin's cause and an indefatigable fighter for lasting peace and international security.

Then A.P. Kirilenko read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Tuapse the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, and attached the award to the city's banner to tumultuous applause.

During his stay in Tuapse A.P. Kirilenko laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin and a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. He visited the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy ship repair plant, where he talked with workers, and he looked over the regional history museum and made an entry in the honored visitors' book.

UZBEK TEACHERS' CONGRESS CONVENES IN TASHKENT

Rashidov Participation

LD171334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] A congress of Uzbek teachers opened today in Tashkent. The forming of an active attitude toward life among young people is one of the main issues which participants will discuss. More than 250,000 people in the republic are engaged in pedagogic and educational work with the young generation. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, is taking part in the congress.

Education Minister's Speech

LD181444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] The tasks of the education establishments of Uzbekistan in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the instructions and recommendations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, have been discussed by delegates at the sixth congress of teachers of the republic. The congress was addressed by the USSR Minister for Education Comrade Prokofyev. Taking part in the work of the congress was Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist party Central Committee.

Congress Conclusion

GF191513 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 19 May 82

[Summary] The sixth congress of the Uzbek teachers concluded in Tashkent yesterday. The participants discussed tasks for communist education of youth in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations. They outlined measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings in pedagogic and educational work and at further spreading popular education in the republic.

CHERNENKO SIGNS LENINGRAD ACTOR'S OBITUARY

PM241035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a severe loss. Aleksandr Fedorovich Borisov, outstanding theater and movie actor, hero of socialist labor, USSR people's artist, USSR and RSFSR state prize-winner and artist of the A.S. Pushkin Leningrad Academic Drama Theater, has died at the age of 78. A.F. Borisov was born in 1905 in Leningrad.

[Signed] G.V. Romanov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makeyev, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, V.F. Shauro, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.Ya. Suslov, L.N. Zaykov, R.S. Bobovikov, F.T. Yermash, V.I. Kochemasov, S.G. Lapin, V.G. Zakharov, T.I. Zhdanova, Yu.Ya. Barabash, Yu.K. Borisova, K.I. Adashevskiy, I.P. Vladimirov, Ye.N. Gogoleva, A.A. Concharov, I.O. Gorbachev, I.P. Dmitriyev, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, I.V. Ilyinskiy, L.A. Kulidzhanov, K.Yu. Lavrov, Yu.E. Melentyev, S.V. Mikhalkov, M.V. Pashkov, A.V. Romanov, Ye.R. Sinonov, A.I. Stepanova, S.P. Tkachev, G.A. Tovstonogov, Z.P. Tumanova, M.A. Ulyanov, B.A. Freyndlikh, L.Ye. Kheyfits, M.I. Tsarev, B.P. Chirkov, R.K. Shchedrin.

DEMICHEV, SHAURO IN HONOR GUARD FOR COMPOSER

PM241321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 82 p 6

[Excerpt] TASS -- On 17 May, Moscow said farewell to the outstanding Soviet composer Kara Abulfaz ogly Karayev, hero of socialist labor, USSR people's artist, Lenin and state prizewinner and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The great hall of the conservatory, where the composer's works were to be heard on several occasions, was in mourning. There were many wreaths in the hall. In the honor guard were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, responsible party and soviet workers, cultural figures and representatives of the public.

DEMICHEV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND MOLDAVIAN MEETING

LD202206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The creative work of the Moldavian poet, Hero of Socialist Labor and winner of USSR and Moldavian SSR state prizes Andrey Lupan has become accessible to the readers of the entire multinational land of the soviets. A solemn evening has been dedicated to his 70th birthday. It took place in Moscow in the columned hall of the House of the Unions. Present at the evening were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, Comrade Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and figures from literature and art and representatives of the public.

ROMANOV ATTENDS MID-MAY LENINGRAD FUNCTIONS

PM201011 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 May publishes on page 1 a LENTASS report entitled "A Ticket to a Vocational and Technical Establishment Is a Ticket to Working Life". It states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom," was in the presidium at a 12 May gathering in the Smolnyy of graduates of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast schools who are entering vocational and technical establishments, and that he read out a greeting from L.I. Brezhnev at the meeting.

LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA on 15 May publishes on page 1 a LENTASS report entitled "A Pioneer Salute to Our Motherland." It states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningraskiy Party Obkom," was present in a box at the opening of the Pioneer festival at the Leningrad V.I. Lenin sports and concert complex on 14 May.

SHCHERBITSKIY ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET UKRAINE

LD160954 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 16 May 82

["In the Family of Peoples of the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 May, TASS -- In the years of Soviet power the working people of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic have traversed the path from lack of political rights to social revival, consolidation of statehood and all-round development of socialist democracy, writes Vladimir Shcherbitskiy in the last issue of journal AGITATOR. He devotes his article to the approaching 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau and the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, points to the grievous plight of the Ukrainians before the revolution. In agriculture the average harvest of cereals even in the most favourable years did not exceed 10 centners per hectare. Poor harvest, starvation and diseases carried away millions of lives in town and countryside, about 75 percent of the population did not know how to read and write.

Nowadays the Soviet Ukraine is "one of the major fuel-energy generating and engineering and also agricultural centres of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," the author points out. The republic generates per day 633 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, extracts 340,000 tons of iron ore, 524,000 tons of coal. 484,000 tractors are used on fields of the republic.

From the very beginning of socialist construction, stresses Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, the national economy of the Ukraine has been developing in organic unity with the economy of other regions of the country and with active assistance of all peoples of the USSR, above all the great Russian people. Actually the whole country participated in the construction of such firstlings of the Soviet industry of the Ukraine as the Dneproges hydro-electric power station, the Zaporozhstal and the Azovstal plants, the Kharkov tractor works and many other enterprises.

Very hard trials fell upon the lot of the Ukraine in the years of the Great Patriotic War: During the years of temporary occupation fascists turned into ruins 714 towns and settlements, more than 28,000 villages, destroyed thousands of industrial enterprises. The whole country extended a helping hand to the Ukrainians. 120 plants of many cities of the country helped restore the Dneproges, 70 enterprises helped restore the Donbass.

The 1,500th anniversary of Kiev is to be marked in May this year. The celebration of the jubilee of the capital city of Soviet Ukraine, for which many scientists, workers in literature and art of many republics have been actively preparing, "will undoubtedly become a vivid illustration of the unbreakable fraternal friendship, unity and cohesion of all peoples of our multinational motherland," Vladimir Shcherbitskiy stresses.

SHCHERBITSKIY ON UNION OF LABOR, KNOWLEDGE

LD220032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Comrade Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, has contributed a major article entitled "Union of Labor and Knowledge" to PRAVDA today.

He says: In conditions of developed socialism the party has put forward a task of truly historic importance to unite organically the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system. It is necessary to implement fully the possibilities for a speedy development of science and technology, as well as their achievements, with a view toward further strengthening the economic and defense potential of the country, improving socialist social relations and toward an improved standard of living for the Soviet people.

The author expounds in detail on the enormous work for the development of science, the implementation of new technology and the introduction of progressive technological methods, and which has been done by party, Soviet and economic bodies in the Ukraine in the past 10 years in response to the directives from the CPSU Central Committee. Communists are called upon to play a leading role in the struggle for scientific-technical progress. The political approach to scientific-technical progress involves, along with professional and administrative responsiblity, a special party responsiblity on the part of the Communist, the article points out. This responsiblity is incompatible with excuses being made on account of so-called objective causes. Communists cannot be indulgent with each other. Moreover, they most not give way to conservatives, bureaucrats and idlers. It is in the interests of speeding up scientific-technical progress to exercise better and more fully the right of control by primary party organizations over the activities of the administration.

ALIYEV PRESENTS AWARDS, ATTENDS BAKU CONGRESS

Awards to Azerbaijan Workers

LD171418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, presented USSR awards to a group of leading agricultural and party workers of the republic. [date and place not specified] Six people were awarded Orders of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle and Hero of Socialist Labor Gold Medals.

Baku Congress

LD172106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpt] Preparations for the anniversary of the Soviet state define all the activities of the republican knowledge society. This was stated in Baku at the congress of this organization, where a program for the future was defined. Taking part in the work of the congress was Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL OUTLINES COMMUNIST QUALITIES

LD130828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 12 May 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] What distinguishes or should distinguish the person with a party card? This is discussed in a leading article entitled "The Example of the Communist".

Let us turn to the CPSU Constitution, the paper says, and mention just some of the Communist's paramount duties: to serve as an example of a Communist attitude to work; firmly and steadfastly to implement party decisions; actively to participate in the country's political life, the running of state affairs and economic and cultural construction; to wage a resolute struggle against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology; boldly to expose shortcomings and to achieve their elimination; to combat sham efficiency, conceit, complacency and parochialism; and of course, to use Lenin's words, members of the party should march ahead of everyone as regards labor discipline and energy.

As Comrade Brezhnev said from the rostrum of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, it is necessary that every Communist -- and there are almost 18 million of us -- at his place of work devote all his energies, experience and know-how to seek out reserves to raise labor efficiency and to be a proper example of labor selflessness.

Loyal to the behests of Lenin, Communists pioneer good causes and patriotic initiatives, display initiative and show an example in competition.

While citing some wonderful examples, at the same time PRAVDA says in its leading article that not all Communists are yet showing high results at their places of work. Some of them are avoiding assignments and in short, are living according to the principle "the quieter you are, the further you will go." Such members are not of much use to the party. Nor, moreover, are those who are not averse to making a brilliant display of sonorous phrases or to loudly criticizing shortcomings but who display an absolute inability or reluctance to roll up their sleeves and do something personally to remove the shortcomings. What is more, some members of the party infringe labor production discipline, abuse alcohol and commit acts that are incompatible with the title of Communist. What may be said about such facts? The attitude toward those who conduct themselves improperly and who violate the CPSU Constitution and the norms of party morality has been, is and will be implacable. In this respect very much depends on the atmosphere of mutual exactingness and principledness that should be inherent in every party organization and every party committee.

In order to become a real Communist, to use Lenin's words, it is not enough to call oneself the vanguard; it is necessary also to act in such a way that all the others see and recognize this and that everyone standing alongside says that this is a real Communist and follows his example.

TANJUG: WORKERS ABANDON BRIGADE SYSTEM

LD201522 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- A brigade of workers at the aircraft factory in Sverdlovsk recently submitted their collective resignation. The group actually abandoned the brigade system of work and made itself available to the management for individual jobs.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA Moscow correspondent notes that there have been other instances of workers dropping out of brigades, but that the Sverdlovsk case has been reported in the press.

A "diagnosis of the conflict" is printed under a boxed quotation from Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the recent trade union congress. "A well-organized brigade which works efficiently and I would say sensibly, is a real school for the development of the workers' management habits, an experimental laboratory for every creative initiative", the quotation reads.

POLITIKA's correspondent writes that involved is an open confrontation between desires and difficulties. He recalls that Brezhnev laid emphasis at the trade union congress on the expansion of the "brigade form" of work. As shown by experiemental practice, workers organized in brigades do considerably better work as they decide collectively on their obligations as well as the distribution of income. But the "brigade form" is not penetrating easily.

POLITIKA's correspondent points out that the publicity accorded to the Sverdlovsk case was aimed at advocating the "brigade form" of work but also at informing the public about difficulties in the way of its development.

The collective resignation was motivated by a disruption in the supply of castings which left the brigade without work for two weeks. Although local, the case is of all-union significance as the Sverdlovsk factory is not the only one not receiving castings.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE VIEWS NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM211221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by E. Kuzmin: "False Conjecture"]

[Text] The triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the economic and cultural upsurge of the Soviet Republics which joined together 60 years ago in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics engross the attention of the whole of progressive mankind. At the same time, bourgeois ideologists are doing their utmost to belittle the significance of the formation of the USSR and to confine it within a specific historical and geographical framework.

Imperialism's stake on nationalism and the ethnic factor in its subversive activity against real socialism is no accident. The virus of nationalist prejudices which is assiduously cultivated in Western subversive centers is exceedinly robust. And it is this virus which our ideological opponents are seeking to use to kindle distrust between nations and prejudice, and to spread anti-Sovietism.

The notorious Z. Brzezinski spoke about this with cynical bluntness when he urged "realistic encouragement of pluralism through nationalism and separatism" in the Soviet Union. Professor Hilsman of Columbia University (United States) sees nationalism as the "only possible force" capable of "splitting" our state. And the participants in a recent seminar in the United States reached the provocative "conclusion" that the West should use nationalism "as an ally in the hope of undermining the Soviet regime's internal stability." What is all this if not the blatant preaching of interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs under cover, what is more, of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the aims of preserving detente?

Recently, largely as a result of the development of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, our ideological opponents have been placing special emphasis on the "Muslim factor," crudely slandering the Soviet nationalities policy vis-a-vis the Central Asian peoples, lamenting the "passive obedience of the Muslim peoples" of the USSR and harping on alleged "oppression" in our country of adherents of Islam, although it is known that people, including those of Islamic faith, are able to practice religion in our country.

In their attempts to discredit the fraternal community of Soviet peoples bourgeois ideologists work hard to propagate the myth of "Russification" and produce fabrications about the "exploitation" of the national republics, fabrications to the effect that unification under the USSR banner allegedly "benefits Moscow alone," that traditions, especially in Central Asia, "go by the board" and that the treasures of national culture are "buried in the world of socialism and internationalism."

Life totallv refutes these fantasies.

Socialism and the creation of a fundamentally new type of federation have ensured the ascent of once backward peoples to the heights of modern civilization, their all-around flourishing and steady rapprochement. Dynamic economic growth, modern industry, agriculture and science and a really thriving culture -- all this is characteristic today of all the Soviet republics. At the same time they fully retain their unique appearance and specific national traits.

During the period between 1940 and 1980 industrial production in the USSR as a whole increased 21 times, in Kazakhstan 32 times, Moldavia 51 times, Kirgizia 37 times and Armenia 45 times over. During its 20 years in power in Latvia (following the temporary liquidation of Soviet power there) the bourgeosie failed to attain the 1913 industrial level. Today there is 45 times as much industrial output in Latvia than in 1940, 48 times as much in Estonia and 58 times as much in Lithuania.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR notes that the task of leveling the Soviet republics' economic development has basically been solved, the juridical and actual equality of all nations and nationalities is ensured. The majestic tasks of communist creation outlined by the 26th Congress and the implementation of the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period through 1990 demand even closer unity, concerted efforts by the working people of all republics and the concentration of the might of the Soviet power. And the leading and directing role of the CPSU, cementing the friendship of the Soviet peoples and the inviolability of their great alliance, has been and remains a very important guarantee of the successful implementation of the projected plans and tasks.

With a feeling of impotent malice, the bourgeois ideologists, resorting to pseudohistorical digressions and false analogies, rain down on the heads of readers unversed in scholarly wisdom "arguments" to prove the "undemocratic nature" of the Soviet federation and its "fictitious" nature ([M. Finke]), the "infringement" of the union republics' sovereignty, their "total lack" of powers and the "absolutization of the Centralist Principle" ([K. Talgeym, P. Zhilyar, E. Shneider] and others).

These and other similar slanderous arguments are evidence of the anticommunists' total unwillingness to grasp the essence of nations' mutual relations under socialism and the dialectics of combining the interests of the united Soviet people with the interests of the classes and social groups and all the nations and ethnic groups which constitute it. A generalization of the outcome of the development of our multinational society was provided by the party's tenet that during the years of socialist building in the country a new historical community of people -- the Soviet people -- has emerged. This community is based on the inseparability of Soviet people's historical destinies, on profound, objective changes in society, both material and spiritual, and on the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia.

Excessive centralization, which fetters the republics' independence and initiative, and parochialism and isolation from the center are equally alien to the nature of the socialist state. The 1977 USSR Constitution, having confirmed the great vitality of the voluntary alliance of our country's peoples, based on the principles of socialist federalism, fully guaranteed the union republics' sovereign rights.

Beyond what is stated in Article 73 of the fundamental law, each union republic implements state power independently. It has a constitution and legislation and a system of state bodies; it provides for all-around economic and social development on its own territory and performs other vitally important functions. Our country practices a consistently democratic and fair system of the representation of national state formations and individual nations and ethnic groups in the USSR state organs and in various spheres of social life.

Experience has demonstrated the full value of the main features of the USSR's national state organization. So there has been no need to make any fundamental changes to the forms of the Soviet socialist federation. Validating this idea in his report on the draft constitution, L.I. Brezhnev convincingly exposed the erroneous nature of proposals for a "unified Soviet nation," the liquidation of union and autonomous republics, the severe restriction of union republics' sovereign rights, the removal of these rights -- in particular the right to leave the USSR and the right to foreign contacts -- and the abolition of the Soviet of Nationalities. The party resolutely condemns any attempt to accelerate artificially the objective process of the nations' rapprochements.

The profound humanity of relations between nations in our country is particularly apparent against the background of the exacerbation of contradictions in the capitalist world and the rampant nationalism, chauvinism and racism in bourgeois society. In many capitalist states, including those where the nationalities question is considered long since solved, recent years have seen the growth of a movement for self-government and autonomy, national independence and to free development of language and culture. The whole world knows of the brutal exploitation of national minorities and foreign workers in capitalist countries, the ruling circles of which are so fond of prating about "human rights."

Fighters for civil and national rights in the United States, Northern Ireland, South Africa and other countries are subjected to harsh repression and persecution. From time to time we see an exacerbation of the French Canadians' struggle for their national and social interests in Canada, the problems of relations between Flemings and Walloons in Belgium and the growing demands for self-government on the part of the people of Scotland and Wales in Great Britain. Although sometimes portrayed as collisions of a linguistic or cultural nature, these problems actually reveal the sharp contradictions characteristic of imperialism.

The fraternal alliance of the peoples of the Soviet land has stood the test of time, fully justified itself in the course of the struggle to build and consolidate socialism and served and still serves as the constant, life-giving source of the further development of the theory and practice of scientific communism and its solution of such a complex question, insuperable in capitalist conditions, as the nationalities question.

"The formation and successful development of the USSR," stresses the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR, "are of unfading international significance and mark an important historical milestone in advanced mankind's age-old struggle for the equality and friendship of the peoples and for the revolutionary renewal of the world." The Soviet experience of creating a multinational socialist state and building a developed socialist society through the common efforts of its peoples has rightly earned world recognition, no matter how hard our ideological opponents try to demonstrate the contrary. It is giving invaluable assistance to all fighters for social and national liberation and, like an inextinguishable beacon, lights their way to a better future.

GAS EXPLORATION, USE, PIPELINES EXAMINED

LD251350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Geologists in Siberia are trying to increase the stocks of the Urengoy gas deposit. With this aim in mind, they will drill several wells more than 4,000 meters deep where forecasts say gas should be found. As our commentator notes, geologists have begun very important work which will enable them to obtain better knowledge of the famous deposit resources. Urengoy produces more than 300 million cubic meters of gas every day. Furthermore, requirements for this raw material are such that gas production should increase very quickly.

Gas is used in our country today in the smelting of more than 90 percent of our pig iron and steel and in the production the same amount of mineral fertilizer. It is also used in the production of approximately 2/3 of all cement and a considerable portion of our electric power. Two hundred million Soviet people use gas daily in their domestic lives. It should be stressed that when the new gas transportation complex, West Siberia center, is in operation these figures will increase even more.

We have in mind here the construction of six very major gas pipelines which were named as the major construction sites of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum's 5-year plan. Specialists estimate that it will cost R25 billion to build the gas pipelines. This amount is more than the combined total expenses of BAM, Kamasz, the Togliatti motor vehicle plant and Atommash. The state approaches such expenses with the belief that they will shortly pay for themselves.

Comrades, you must know that one of the gas pipelines is for export. Soviet gas will pass through the pipeline to Western European countries. Siberian gas will thus participate in the international division of labor. It will help the people of Western Europe to eliminate approximately 1/3 of their deficit of this raw material and will provide about 2 million new jobs. The export of Soviet gas will be an advantage for our country because it will enable us to economize on both the means and times of work. It will also improve gas supplies in European areas of our country through which the pipeline will pass.

In concluding the contract, the USSR proceeded from the starting point of its considerable raw material potentials. The Urengoy deposit which we mentioned earlier has five or six times more gas resources than all of the combined resources of such gas producing countries as Mexico, Algeria, Canada, Britain and the Netherlands. Thus, the gas pipeline from Siberia to Europe, the laying of which has already begun, will appear on the map of international economic links as the results of the partners' careful calculation of mutual advantages and needs, as the symbol of European cooperation.

PRAVDA REVIEWS MINISTRY-ENTERPRISE LINKS

PM250953 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 May publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word Aleksandr Nikitin "Economic Review" entitled "Leader's Businesslike Efficiency." After detailing some of the qualities that a businesslike manager should have, the article goes on to criticize representatives of central ministries and departments for failing to investigate local problems when they visit various enterprises and for confining themselves to making very general comments. The article concludes by calling for improved communications between enterprises and ministry services and also between ministries in related spheres. As a specific example, the case of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Heavy Machine-Building is cited. According to the director of a heavy machine building plant quoted by Nikitin, these two ministries have many problems in common which could usefully be solved by holding joint sessions of the ministries' collegiums periodically instead of liaising via the USSR Gosplan. Nikitin also believes that a larger volume of decisions should be taken by those responsible for implementing such decisions with the concomitant transfer of more managerial powers to the middle and lower echelons while the authors of those decisions which have to be taken at the 'center' should bear a greater personal responsibility for their decisions.

FLORENTYEV INTERVIEWED ON RSFSR AGRICULTURE

LD251902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 May 82

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Doctor of Economic Sciences Leonid Yakovlevich Florentyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and RSFSR minister of agriculture -- live]

[Text] [Florentyev] The country's farm workers are now familiarizing themselves with the materials of the party Central Committee plenum and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report, and unanimously approving the new measures taken by the party for a further and more powerful upsurge of agriculture. With his inherent perspicacity and vast erudition, his realistic approach and most profound understanding of the complex and deep problems of the countryside, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev set out in the report the most important and urgent questions for a further and more powerful upsurge of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex of the country.

We are all convinced that the implementation of the conclusions and proposals drawn up by the party Central Committee and expressed by Leonid Ilich is a firm basis for a new upsurge of agriculture and its service industries. What is that conviction based on? It is based on the wealth of experience gained by the country and the party in the implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy, the foundation of which was laid by the historic decision of the CPSU Central Committee March 1965 plenum.

It is quite indisputable that the party's present agrarian policy has turned out in practice to be extremely correct and efficient to the highest degree. Rural workers and all Soviet people have put their trust in it and actively support it, and in this lies its enormous mobilizing force. Judge for yourselves, comrades. In the RSFSR the gross production of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the 10th 5-Year Plan exceeded the level of the 7th 5-Year Plan by a factor of 1.6. And this was in conditions where the numbers of the rural population significantly decreased. During that period, grain production grew 1.5 times, meat 1.8 times, milk 1.7 times, eggs 5 times. The entire increase of agricultural production was achieved through a growth in labor productivity.

At the same time, the party Central Committee plenum has stated that the present level of agricultural production does not ensure the growing demands of the population, especially in meat, milk, vegetables, fruit and a number of other agricultural products. It is also alarming that the growth rates for agricultural production have decreased in recent years, and there is more than one reason for such a situation. The unfavorable weather conditions of the past years and the substantial decrease in labor resources, especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the republic, have been adversely reflected in the agriculture of our republic, as of a number of other fraternal republics. Nor can one overlook the fact that serious shortcomings in management are still taking place in the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of agricultural organs.

Measures are being undertaken in the republic to correct the situation which has come about. Under the guidance of party organizations, collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have drawn up and are implementing a large-scale special-purpose program to raise soil fertility and, to increase the production of grain and fodder, are resolving the current tasks. Rural workers, and all Soviet people, will welcome with great pleasure the all-round programs for the further strengthening of the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for the further wide-ranging land improvement and mechanization of agriculture, the improvement of the economic machinery and the strengthening of the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, measures for the strengthening of the material incentive for agricultural workers for increasing the production of output and for raising its quality, set forth in the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and given concrete expression in the documents of the party Central Committee.

The key to the successful resolution of the tasks outlined in the foodstuffs program is the improvement of the administration of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex, additional measures to reinforce workers in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other agricultural enterprises, first and foremost those engaged in livestock raising, and large-scale measures for the social reconstruction of the countryside, and for the further improvement of housing, community consumer and social conditions of the life of the rural population. It is intended to conduct much work to further reinforce kolkhozes and sovkhozes with management cadres and specialists, to raise their role and responsibility in the development of agricultural production. The foodstuffs program continues the line toward the steady further development of agriculture. And this is correct, since it is precisely agriculture which is the initial base for a cardinal solution of the foodstuffs problem.

The documents of the party Central Committee plenum and the decisions adopted by the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and approved by the Central Committee plenum outline measures for the further strengthening of the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But we understand well that the measures which have been indicated will produce the necessary return only if the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the agricultural organs learn to use far better the machinery, fertilizers and reclaimed land -- the entire enormous production potential which agriculture has at its disposal.

[Question] Leonid Yakovlevich, the plenum approved party and government decisions which outline great social transformations in the countryside. I would like to ask you to tell us about them in some more detail.

[Answer] Particular attention is devoted to the reinforcement in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of qualified cadres and the creation in farms of stable labor collectives, for which a whole complex of measures has been drawn up and is being implemented to improve labor and living conditions for rural workers. Today it is a matter not so much of raising pay as of improving medical, consumer, trading and everyday cultural services for the rural population. And, second, it is exceptionally important to significantly expand housing, preschool, everyday cultural and road construction in every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, especially in economically weak farms. It must be said that a great deal of work is being conducted on this aspect. But the tasks which were set by the party Central Committee plenum require a significant increase of rural housing construction in the near future, in order to build annually, on average a minimum of 10, 15 or 20 apartments per year in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as is being done in the best, frontranking rayons and farms in the republic.

[Question] Leonid Yakovlevich, what can be said about the tasks which face the republic's agriculture in connection with the decisions of the party Central Committee plenum?

[Answer] In accordance with the decisions of the party Central Committee plenum and the foodstuffs program, in the current 5-year plan the RSFSR must ensure a growth in grain production of up to 134 million to 136 million tons, continue the development of grain farming, ensure a significant development of grain farming in the 12th 5-Year Plan, increase the production of sugar beet, sunflower seeds, potatoes, vegetables and cucurbits, fruits and berries, significantly increase the production of livestock products and fodder. To fulfill the foodstuffs program, we must work very persistently, skillfully, energetically and creatively. As has been shown in practice, there are no easy paths to development and there can be none. This is why a zonal, scientifically based system of conducting land husbandry has been drawn up in the republic in the course of the last 2 years with the broad participation of scientists, the agronomic community and collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and measures are being implemented for the assimilation of correct crop rotation. In the restoration of areas of bare fallow, steppe and drought-stricken areas as recommended by science, particular attention is paid to the raising the standard of land husbandry, the fertilization of fallow fields, measures to combat soil erosion and for a fundamental improvement of seed breeding.

The positive experience of farmers of Kubanskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Omskaya, Kurganskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts and the Bashkirskaya ASSR, and a number of other areas where scientifically based systems of land husbandry are being introduced, have confirmed their high degree of efficiency.

[Question] Leonid Yakovlevich, I would like to take the opportunity to ask you to tell us about the state of affairs on the fields and farms of the republic.

[Answer] The present wintering was not an easy one on the farms, but the rural workers worked selflessly and creatively, and were able to maintain the population of all types of cattle and poultry, and, in a number of farms and rayons to increase it. They did not allow a significant drop in the productivity of farms, which was the result of the great organizational work of the party organizations and of administrative and economic organs. Such objective factors as the better preservation and state of the area under winter crops; the almost total safeguarding of the spring sowing by fall plowing and the use of seed varieties divided by district; the organized conducting of the spring sowing; provide grounds to count on an increase in the production of grain and fodder in the current year. This is what working peasants of Russia want, and this will definitely take place. The republic's farms are now implementing measures for the maximum increase of the production of green and pasture fodder, which will allow livestock productivity in the summer period to be raised, and the consumption of concentrates to be reduced.

The foodstuffs program the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the party Central Committee plenum and its decisions are directed toward ensuring the successful fulfillment of the foodstuffs program, and are evoking a great new labor and political upsurge in the countryside. The agricultural workers of the RSFSR are doing everything they can to implement the tasks set by the party Central Committee plenum in order to attain in 1982 a further, substantial step forward in the development of the republic's agriculture.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS STATUS OF SPRING SOWING

LD252320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Today the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration published data on the progress of the sowing campaign. By the middle of the third 10 days of May, 67.5 million hectares were under various spring crops. Less than 1/5 of all crops still have to be planted. As we were told by the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, winter crops are developing well in the major areas of cultivation.

PRAVDA REVIEWS POTATO PLANTING PROGRESS, TASKS

PM241349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" prepared by "USSR Ministry of Agriculture experts": "Akin to Grain"]

[Excerpts] The fields are covered with a green carpet of shoots. Sowing work has come to the country's northern and eastern regions. By 17 May, according to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 91.6 million hectares of spring crops had been sown, including 52.4 million hectares of grain and pulse crops. The sowing is in full swing on the corn and vegetable plantations. Mass sowing of potatoes continues. Tubers have been planted on 2 million hectares or more than 1/2 the area.

Over 20,000 detachments and links are now working in the potato fields. Many farms' machine operators have dilligently prepared the soil and have treated it with a sufficient amount of fertilizers. Each hectare has received nearly 50 tons of compost, and potatoes, as is well known, respond to organic fertilizers. Mainly high-grade seeds are being sown.

Spring this year has been short of sunshine. Because of the changeable weather the potato growers have been forced to change their work methods, constantly working selectively and moving equipment from place to place. Success is determined by thoughtful and efficient organization of labor.

On the whole, Belorussia's farms are planning to obtain an average 175-185 quintals of tubers. Compared to last year, production of this "second grain" will be 500,000 tons higher in the republic. Local party and soviet organs are constantly concerning themselves with developing this important sector and transferring it onto an industrial basis. The seeders are already leaving the fields. Some 47,000 hectares of tubers remain to be planted. Most of the republic's farms have begun tending the plants.

Cultivators have gone out into the fields in the Ukraine's Chernigovskaya, Rovenskaya and Volynskaya Oblasts. Many links managed to plant tubers in 7-10 days. The pace of work was higher than last year in the RSFSR. Not everywhere, it is true. Whereas Moskovskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Bryanskaya Oblasts are trying to manage within the optimum deadlines, sowing unit productivity is low on Orlovskaya, Tambovskaya and Kurskaya Oblast farms.

Measures have been taken in recent years to intensify potato growing. Concentration and specialization have deepened and seed cultivation has been developed. Some improvements have been noticed. Thus annual average purchases of tubers increased by almost 2 million tons in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Nevertheless, the population's demand for this important product is not fully satisfied.

The sector is developing erratically in Ivanovskaya Oblast. Yields are still very varied here. Many farms are not coping with the targets for tuber production and sales. The 10th 5-Year Plan purchase plan was only 1/2 fulfilled. What measures are agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders taking? On the pretext of specialization and concentration they reduced the area sown with potatoes by 27 percent last year. The plan for delivering produce to the state was only 26 percent fulfilled.

Unfortunately it is not just the Ivanovskaya Oblast farmers who are reducing the potato acreage. It declined by 250,000 hectares during the last two 5-year plans on kolkhozes and sovkhozes across the country as a whole. This crop is labor-intensive and troublesome. Some farms are trying to get rid of it. And last year the trend toward reducing sowing was maintained in Smolenskaya, Gorkovskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts and the Tatarskaya ASSR.

The unregulated method is acquiring increasing recognition among potato growers. For example, 160 links went over to the team contract in Kalininskaya Oblast last year. The number of such collectives has now doubled. As a rule their yields are higher and their prime costs lower. The introduction of industrial techniques also promotes an increase in tuber harvests. But in a number of oblasts they are being assimilated only slowly. Why is this? Local agricultural organs sometimes underestimate their significance.

Much here also depends on the countryside's partners. Potato growers are not always provided with sufficient fertilizers, herbicides or equipment.

The experience of the best potato growers shows that good results can be obtained in all zones and at any time of year. Relying on the achievements of pacemakers, farmers can and must obtain stable tuber crops.

COSMOS-1369 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 25 MAY

LD251402 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1369. It carries scientific equipment for carrying on with the study of the natural resources of the earth in the interests of various sectors of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The satellite was launched into the orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 89.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 296 kilometers, minimum -- 229 kilometers. The inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

Equipment aboard Cosmos 1369 is functioning normally.

WORK OF PROGRESS-SALYUT-SOYUZ COMPLEX REPORTED

LD251806 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 25 May 82

[Summary] Progress-13 has docked with Salyut-7, manned by Berezovoy and Lebedev.

"The freighter was operating in an automatic mode on radio commands from mission control. The final stages of the docking maneuver were carried out at a speed of 80 km per second at an altitude of 300 km. The freighter weighs 7 tons; it can carry a cargo of 2,300 kg in three compartments. The space truck is not reusable; upon completing its mission it will enter the dense layers of the atmosphere and burn up."

Salyut stations are capable of supporting long-term missions during which varied research programs are carried out.

"The Salyut-7 station has two docking units; docked with one of them is the Soyuz T-5 craft which delivered the crew to the station, and Progress-13 is docked with the other one. The two cosmonauts are to transfer the supplies and instruments brought by the truck to the orbital station; they will refuel the station and install new instruments. The truck also brought fresh food supplies, water, compressed air and mail."

The 12 previous Progress missions ensured the successful operation of Salyut-6, which is still in orbit and operating in an automatic mode. Twenty-seven cosmonauts have worked in the station and Progress space trucks ensured the implementation of extensive research under which 1,600 experiments were made.

"The mission of the new orbital station has just begun. More Progress trucks will dock with it and deliver instruments, supplies for the crew and experimental materials. The results of orbital experiments are applied directly to various branches of the economy. The board systems of all three craft now in orbit are functioning normally. The cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are feeling quite well."

FAR EAST OBLAST CENTER RECEIVES COLOR TV

PM250925 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 82 p 1

[L. Stepanets report: "Rainbow on Screen"]

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk -- During these spring days the inhabitants of south Sakhalin have seen the first local television broadcast in color.

"This was just a technical test," Yu. Yatsechko, engineer of the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk radio and television center's apparatus and studio complex, said. "The equipment is still being installed. It is the most up-to-date, third-generation equipment based on microcircuits. The people of Sakhalin are among the first to obtain it in the Far East."

Specialists plan to complete the adjustment of the apparatus at the beginning of July. And by Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk's centennial, which will be celebrated in September, the inhabitants of the oblast center will receive a wonderful gift -- permanent local television broadcasts will be on the air in color.

RSFSR PAPER INTERVIEWS BROADCASTING OFFICIAL

PM241445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 May 82 p 3

[A. Rusakov interview with G.Z. Yushkyavichyus, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, under the rubric "Interview at Your Request": "On and Behind the Screen"]

[Excerpts] "I have to visit various cities in the country on official business. Who is not familiar with long evenings far from one's home and family? For the most part you while away the time in front of the hotel television screen. I have recently begun to notice a sharp inprovement in picture quality in many cities, even ones very far from Moscow. But in other regions considerably closer to the 'center' it is greatly inferior to that in the capital. Does this depend on the television sets?" -- N. Serov writes from Moscow.

G.A. Yushkyavichyus, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, answers these questions.

[Question] So, large distances do not prevent television signals penetrating very remote centers of population. Why, then, are there still "blank spaces" on the country's television broadcasting map?

[Answer] Obviously, with rapid development in any sphere, both contradictions and disproportions arise.

One of the contradictions is that viewers closer to Moscow sometimes receive central television pictures of lower quality than remote viewers. The point is that in this case television signals are transmitted along radio relay lines which are still frequently of old design. They cannot ensure transmissions of such high quality as those provided by modern satellite systems which relay central television programs to Siberia, the Far North or the Far East.

Another fact, as important as it is unpleasant, many people believe that if some places are without television, then this is only in remote regions. Nothing of the kind. The largest number of people -- and there are several million of them -- who are now deprived of the possibility of watching television broadcasts live in the European part of the country. Why is this?

Our industry has produced and is still continuing to produce an inadequate number of television transmitters. In addition it is economically inexpedient to resolve the problem of television coverage only by means of constructing new radio relay lines even for the European part of the country. It is more profitable to do so with the help of communications satellites. Hence the conclusion that we need a considerably greater number of not only television transmitters and retransmitters but also of space communications ground stations.

Our industry has developed the excellent Moskva ground station, which has made a good name for itself in the most diverse places. Its important merit is that it is comparatively inexpensive. With the help of this station and, I would say, precisely thanks to it, it is possible to successfully resolve the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress of extending the two all-union television channels both in the Far East and in the European part of the country. But for this it is necessary sharply to increase the volume of production of these stations.

The spread of the second all-union channel and the general increase in the number of programs being transmitted demand the use of a large number of television channels. The meter band, which has been used for decades to transmit television broadcasts, has now been exhausted, and therefore many new transmitters work on decimeter wavelengths. And if industry does not take urgent measures, another unpleasant disproportion will arise -- between the number of transmitters working in the decimeter band and the network of television receivers capable of receiving these programs.

It should also be taken into account that the proportion of all-wave television sets is negligible, they cannot work from a meter-band collective antenna, and in the majority of cases a room antenna does not give good results. All this indicates that it is possible to assimilate the decimeter band in television broadcasting only on the basis of the coordinated development of the transmitting and receiving networks.

And, finally, the greatest disproportion exists today between the volume of color programs and the number of color television sets. Central television makes all its programs in color. Certain republican studios no longer have any equipment left for black and white transmissions. At the same time the proportion of color sets stands at approximately 12 percent of the total, so that 88 percent of viewers watch color broadcasts in black and white.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON COSMOS-1368 LAUNCH

Add the following information to the article entitled "Launching of Cosmos-1368 Satellite," published on page U 1 of the 24 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

After the first sentence, add: The satellite carries aboard scientific equipment to continue space research.

The following parameter should be added: Minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 218 kilometers.

MOSKALENKO MARKS VICTORY DAY IN KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

PM180827 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 1

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister: "Its Fame Shall Never Fade!"]

[Text] Today is the festival of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War, a festival which all progressive mankind celebrates with us.

It is now 37 years since the victorious May 1945. But the greatness of the Soviet people's feat in defeating mankind's worse enemy, German fascism, does not fade with the passing of time. On the contrary, the more deeply the immeasurably difficult war years recede into history, the brighter is the glory of the great victory and the more fully and clearly its worldwide historical significance is revealed.

This year Victory Day is being marked in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm in the country, aroused by the preparations for a notable date -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. And of course, we say with a feeling of special pride that our great victory is the victory of the unshakable friendship of the USSR's peoples. When the storm of war broke over the country, the brother peoples, rallied by the party, rose shoulder to shoulder to defend the unified Soviet motherland and displayed mass heroism and an unbending will for victory. "As for the main hero of the Great Patriotic War," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSE Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted, "that immortal hero is the entire harmonious family of peoples living in our country and linked by indestructible bonds of fraternity."

The war unleashed on the Soviet Union by German fascism was the biggest military clash between socialism and the strike forces of world imperialism and the gravest test for the Soviet people. It was a matter of life or death for the Soviet state -- the world's first state of workers and peasants, born in Great October. And it was not only our motherland's destiny that was being resolved, but that of the entire planet, since the piratical attack by Hitler's Germany on the Soviet Union was an integral part of fascism's monstrous designs to establish its own domination throughout the world.

Our path to victory was not an easy one. The war -- unprecedented in scale and in the savagery and bloodshed of its battles -- lasted 1,418 days and nights. Hitler's 1941 Army was the strongest in the capitalist world. It had great experience of combat operations and was fully mobilized and deployed, the entire military-economic might not only of Germany, but in essence of all of Europe that it had subjugated, was put into the first strike against the Soviet Union. 190 divisions, 47,200 guns and mortars, about 4,300 tanks and some 5,000 aircraft. The invasion forces numbered 5.5 million officers and men.

No state would have withstood such a mighty blow. But the Soviet state, the Soviet people and their armed forces stood firm. Full power and leadership of the struggle against the enemy was concentrated in a single body -- the State Defense Committee, headed by I.V. Stalin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and supreme commander. All Soviet people rose to defend the motherland. Courageously defending their native land, the border guards and the legendary defenders of the Brest fortress stood firm until death. Our troops fought fearlessly at Vladimir-Volynskiy, Lutsk, Brody and Rovno, in the regions of Liyepaya, Rava-Russkaya and Mogilev and on the approaches to Borisov and Smolensk. As a result in the first 2 months of the war against the Soviet Union Hitler's Germany lost twice as many officers and men as in all its previous campaigns in Europe over 2 years.

The difficult trials of the initial period of the war did not break our servicemen's combat spirit or the Soviet people's staunchness, did not shake their faith in the triumph of their just cause.

The Soviet Armed Forces' historic victory in the Battle of Moscow laid the foundations for a radical turnabout in the Great Patriotic War. The battle of Stalingrad ended in a crushing defeat for the fascist German troops. On the Volga and the Don and in the Northern Caucasus, the fascists lost about one-fourth of all the forces in action on the Soviet-German front. The death knell for the entire offensive strategy of Hitler's Wehrmacht was sounded by the thunder of the battle of Kursk, in which Soviet troops routed the enemy's crack tank divisions.

The subsequent major strategic offensive operations by our troops at Leningrad and in the right-bank Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, the Baltic region and the Polar region led to the complete liberation of Soviet territory. In 1944 the Soviet Armed Forces began their great mission of liberation, as a result of which the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and other countries were delivered from the Hitlerite tyranny.

The Great Patriotic War ended with the vast battle of Berlin, in which an enemy grouping of nearly a million men was crushed and routed. The Soviet flag, the great banner of victory, symbol of the strength and invincibility of socialism, was raised over the fascist beast's lair.

"Our victory was a great peak in human history," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes in the book "Malaya Zemlya" ["Little Land"] -- himself trod the roads of the front throughout the war, from its first day to its last.

Our country was not alone in the struggle against German fascism. The USSR's allies in the anti-Hitler coalition and the participants in the resistance movement made a worthy contribution to the victory. All the same, the main burden of the war fell to the lot of our country. The Soviet-German front was the main, decisive front in the whole of World War II. The main forces of the fascist bloc -- 607 divisions -- were routed or taken prisoner on that front. The USSR's allies in the anti-Hitler coalition routed or captured only 176 enemy divisions in the entire war. The eastern front accounted for 80 percent of fascist Germany's manpower losses and more than 75 percent of its losses of weapons and hardware. That convincingly indicates that fascist Germany's military might was crushed on the Soviet-German front, and not in North Africa or in western or southern Europe, where the USSR's allies in the anti-Hitler coalition operated.

The victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the war against fascist Germany was not the result of any chance circumstances, as defeated Hitlerite generals and the ideologists of imperialism try to prove. The victory was in the highest degree the result of natural law. Victory was secured in the Great Patriotic War by our socialist social and state system. The Soviet state, based on the indestructible alliance of the working class, labor peasantry and intelligentsia and on friendship between peoples, proved the strongest, most unshakable state in the world. Our victory demonstrated the greatness of the socialist motherland, the greatness of communist ideals and their vitality and invincibility. At the front and in the rear Soviet people displayed selfless devotion to the ideals of communism, ardent love for the motherland and mass heroism.

The decisive source of victory was the Communist Party's wise leadership of the armed struggle. In the war years the CPSU was really a combatant, fighting party. It devoted all its revolutionary energy and will and its political and organizational skill to the attainment of victory.

An important source of our victory in the Great Patriotic War was certainly the Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples, rallied by the Communist Party to form a single social monolith. The war convincingly demonstrated what the working people's masses were taught by the Communist Party and V.I. Lenin -- namely, the Soviet peoples can only defend their freedom and independence in alliance and by joint efforts.

In drawing up their plans for war against our country the rulers of fascist Germany regarded the USSR as an artificial association of a huge number of nations and an unviable "ethnic conglomerate," and pinned great hopes on the idea that the war would sow discord and hostility among our peoples.

But the enemy miscalculated. The mortal danger hanging over the Soviet motherland did not disunite the peoples but, on the contrary, rallied them still more closely. Sons of all the Soviet Union's peoples rose staunchly to defend the motherland.

Many years have passed, but those who took part in the war cannot forget the letters from working people in the union republics to their sons at the front. They were a hymn to the fraternity and friendship of the USSR's peoples, a passionate call to defend the Soviet motherland courageously and staunchly in a single combat formation with representatives of other peoples and to fight the enemy to the death.

Platoons, companies, battalions, regiments and divisions in battle were an inseparable, strong, united multinational family where everyone ardently loved his Soviet motherland, fought the enemy for the motherland and was ready to lay down his life. A characteristic example: the celebrated "Pavlov's House" in Stalingrad [used as strong point in battle of Stalingrad] was defended by Russians Ya. Pavlov, I. Voronov and M. Kiselev, Ukrainians V. Glushchenko and P. Dovzhenko, Georgian I. Mosiashvili, Tadzhik M. Turdyyev, Kazakh T. Murzayev, Uzbek K. Turgunov, Tatar F. Ramazanov and others. And what of the multinational detachment of Black Sea landing forces commanded by Sr Lt K. Olshanskiy! It consisted of 68 men, and all 68 were dubbed Hero of the Soviet Union for the courage and fearlessness they displayed in the Nikolayev landing. Russian Ye. Pavlov, Ukrainian K. Shpak, Belorussian P. Vansetskiy, Azerbaijani A. Mamedov, Kazakh A. Abdulmedzhidov, Tatar M. Khakimov, Kirgiz A. Khayrutdinov and Kabardian A. Chuts stood firm, shoulder to shoulder like brothers, in fierce, unequal fighting.

The combat friendship, unity and cohesion of our peoples in the Great Patriotic War and their courage and fearlessness in the struggle against the odious enemy are indicated by the fact that among those awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union are representatives of more than 100 nations and ethnic groups of the USSR. But they include more Russians than any others. It is no accident that at the Kremlin reception in honor of Red Army commanders on 24 May 1945 it was noted that the Russian people had won general recognition in the war as the leading force of the Soviet Union among all our country's peoples.

The sun of that victory has shone on us for 37 years, for 37 years our people have lived in conditions of peace, resolving impressive creative tasks. That is a great success for the Leninist foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state -- the policy of peace and friendship between peoples.

But the world is troubled again today. It is troubled as a result of aggressive actions by bellicose imperialist circles in the United States and other NATO countries. Using the myth of the "Soviet military threat" as a smokescreen, U.S. ruling circles have decided at any price to achieve military superiority over the USSR. To this end they are increasing their military spending to an unprecedented degree, whipping up the arms race, forcing through sinister plans for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe and building up arsenals of various kinds of mass destruction weapons, including neutron and chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have counterposed to this aggressive course a constructive stance of struggle for the strengthening of peace, the curbing and ending of the arms race, the prevention of nuclear war and the just settlement of crisis situations at the conference table. This policy is defined in the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and supplemented by the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the Tashkent celebrations.

At the same time, taking into account the sharp intensification in imperialism's aggressiveness, our party and government devote constant attention to strengthening the country's defense capability. Here the Soviet Union has never sought military superiority over another country. That is not our policy. Nor will we permit anyone to create such superiority over us.

The stepping up of military preparations by imperialist states naturally requires that the combat readiness of our army and navy always be at the necessary level. "To be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing a speedy rebuff to any aggressor," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, notes, "is the armed forces' most important duty, their sacred duty to the people."

Who comes to us with the sword will die by the sword! Our enemies must know this.

Soviet servicemen, led by the Leninist party, surrounded by nationwide concern and love and proud of the victory secured by the older generation of the motherland's defenders in the Great Patriotic War, are always on the alert, always in a state of combat readiness. In a single combat formation with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, they watch vigilantly over the gains of socialism and reliably safeguard world peace and the peoples' security.

GROUND FORCES DEPUTY COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

PM241411 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 13 May carries on pages 1 and 2 a report on the proceedings of the sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries. The report states that the Ground Forces section meeting was opened by Army General A. Mayorov, identifying him as "first deputy commander in chief of ground forces."